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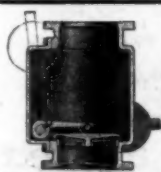
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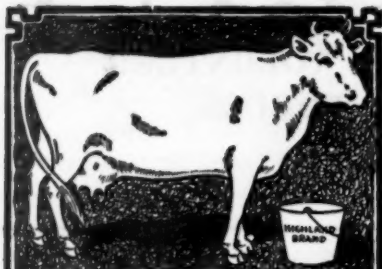


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The Secretary of the Navy will approve the recommendation of Rear Admirals Converse, Taylor and Rae for the training of a certain number of officers of the line of the Navy for ordnance and engineering work. Admiral Converse, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, and Admiral Rae, Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, have asked that two junior lieutenants, four ensigns and four midshipmen who have completed their two years' cruise, be immediately detailed for duty in their respective departments for training in ordnance and engineering. It is understood that the Secretary has approved this recommendation and that the details will be made shortly. The general plan of Admirals Converse and Rae, which the Secretary has approved for trial, contemplates the detail each year of four midshipmen for ordnance work and four midshipmen for engineering training. These officers are to be detailed on their own application, possibly after competitive examination, as soon as they have finished their two years' cruise after leaving the Naval Academy and at the time they are entitled to promotion to the grade of ensign. This plan is yet in a tentative stage, but its general principles have been approved by Secretary Moody. The details of the training of these officers for their respective duties in ordnance and engineering work have yet to be worked out, but the bureaus of Ordnance and Steam Engineering are now determining the general scope of the work to be done. The plan submitted to Secretary Moody provides that when officers detailed for engineering duty have reached command rank they shall be given duty on shore exclusively. In this connection it has been pointed out that ordnance officers when on shipboard are able to keep pace with the sea duties of a line officer and that there is no reason why they should not take command of vessels when they arrive at the proper rank. With engineer officers it is different: they are in the engine room and do not perform watch and division duty and are unable to keep in close touch with the duties of the deck. As a compensation, therefore, for relinquishing all hope of command, it is suggested that their service when they arrive at command rank shall be limited to shore duty. It must be remembered that this proposition for providing ordnance and engineer officers for the Navy is entirely apart from the report to be made by the special engineering board, of which Admiral Converse is the president, which will, however, recommend the adoption of a plan of this sort and at the same time lay out a course of training for engineer officers.

Nominations advancing one grade retired officers of the Army who come within the provisions of the veteran retirement section of the Army Appropriation act will not be sent to Congress until the next session. Owing to the number of questions which have arisen in connection with the interpretation of the act, which were outlined in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of April 23, and the absence from Washington of Secretary of War Taft, it was utterly impossible to get the nominations in before the adjournment of Congress. It is held at the War Department that there is no legal authority for giving recess commissions to the retired officers who are to be advanced one grade, as they are not being appointed to fill any "office," but are being advanced on the retired list in rank only. The Constitution gives the President authority to make recess appointments to fill vacancies in offices occurring when Congress is not in session, but does not empower him to grant such appointments for rank only. It will be possible, however, to send in the nominations of the retired officers he selects for advancement at the next session and date them back to the day of the passage of the bill. There seems to be considerable misconception as to the exact meaning of the veteran retirement section of the Army act. It is provided that

the President "may," with the advice and consent of the Senate, advance officers on the retired list of the Army whose retirement was brought about by certain specified causes; but attention is called to the fact that the advancement of such officers on the retired list is not mandatory but discretionary. The War Department is not yet informed as to whether the President proposes to nominate all retired officers who come within the provision of the act without regard to their record in the Army after the Civil War, or whether he intends to limit his nominations for advancement to retired officers who throughout their service, had a perfectly clear record in every respect. In connection with the preparation of the list of officers who might be advanced under the veteran retirement act the War Department is carefully examining the records of each one and is putting on a special list those officers who were court-martialed at some time during their service or had poor efficiency records. Judge Advocate General Davis has been at work this week on the various questions of interpretation submitted to him in connection with the veteran retirement act. It will be held that retired officers who count their cadet service during the Civil War towards retirement are entitled to the benefits of the veteran retirement act. There is a special law which gives officers the benefit of their cadet service in estimating longevity for retirement, and the present does not affect this. The other points under dispute in connection with the new law are as yet undecided.

Orders have been issued by the Navy Department for the return of the battalion of marines stationed at Guantanamo, Cuba, to the League Island Navy Yard. A detachment of only twenty-five marines is to be left at the Guantanamo naval station. It was decided by the Secretary of the Navy, upon the recommendation of the commandant of the Marine Corps, that with the approach of hot weather and the prevalence of malaria at Guantanamo among the marines, it would be far safer to bring the battalions to League Island for several months, when it is intended that the same battalion shall return to Guantanamo. The men will be brought back on the Dixie. In the absence of suitable quarters and sanitary arrangements at Guantanamo, which Congress should have provided long ago, the Navy Department has had serious difficulty in maintaining satisfactory health conditions at that point, and the fact appears to be that it would be unwise to keep a large force of marines there continuously throughout a Cuban summer until ample barracks and other approved accommodations shall have been provided for them. In contrast with the unsatisfactory conditions at Guantanamo, it is interesting to observe that according to reports received at the Navy Department the four hundred and fifty marines stationed on the Isthmus of Panama are in first class health, with only twelve men on the sick list, none of whom are suffering from serious ailments. When Brig. Gen. George F. Elliott, commandant of the Marine Corps, returned to Washington not long ago from a tour of inspection on the Isthmus he expressed the belief that with proper care in selecting camp sites and the vigorous enforcement of sanitary regulations the marines could undergo protracted service on the Isthmus without any serious impairment of health. The report from Panama concerning the condition of the marines indicates that his opinion was well-grounded.

Remarkable scores were made by the battleships Texas and Maine in their recent target practices off Pensacola. Advices received in Washington tell of the shooting on board these two ships, and Navy officers are extremely gratified at the results obtained. On the Maine an average of five hits per gun per minute was attained with the entire battery of sixteen 6-inch guns. One 6-inch gun pointer made a record of nine hits out of nine shots in one minute and another pointer made with the same caliber nine shots and seven hits in one minute. An average of 8.8 shots per gun per minute with 4.04 hits was made on the Texas with the battery of 6-pounders. The best pointer with these guns made a record of fifteen shots per gun per minute with a total of eleven shots per gun per minute. The entire average attained by the twenty-four 6-pounder gun pointers on the Texas was as good as the best individual record made with this gun on the Texas a year ago. The 6-inch battery on the Texas made an average of 83.3 per cent. of hits per gun. The entire 6-inch battery made an average of 4.17 hits per gun per minute. Three 6-inch gun pointers made six hits per gun per minute, and the average number of shots fired with the 6-inch guns was five per minute. The two 12-inch guns on the Texas made a percentage of 81.8 hits and the shots per gun per minute with this battery were 0.97. The hits per gun per minute with the 12-inch guns were 0.795.

The following promotions will occur in the Corps of Engineers of the Army as a result of the increases authorized by the Army Appropriation act: Lieutenant colonels to be colonels: A. M. Miller, M. B. Adams and W. R. Livermore; majors to be lieutenant colonels: Hoxie, W. L. Marshall, Willard, Rixby and W. T. Rossell; captains to be majors: Fitch, C. E. Gillette, Gaillard, H. Taylor, Elbert, Kuhn, W. E. Craighill, Newcomer and M. M. Patrick; 1st lieutenants to be captains: E. R. Stuart, Hoffman, W. D. Connor, Onkes, Cheney, Altstaetter, Ferguson, Boggs, C. S. Smith, Wooten, Lytle Brown and E. I. Brown; and 2d lieutenants to be 1st lieutenants: Arthur Williams, Wildurr Willing, Guthrie, C. H.

Knight, Bower, W. A. Mitchell, Hannum, Ralston, Mark Brooke, Frazier, J. P. Bell, Douglass MacArthur, Leeds, Fiske and M. C. Tyler. There will only be six of the present 2d lieutenants left in that grade and there will remain thirty-seven vacancies in the grade of 2d lieutenant. It is understood that fifteen or twenty of the members of the next graduating class at the Military Academy will be selected for the Corps of Engineers.

The Army Appropriation act provides for an increase of fifty post quartermaster sergeants, making a total of two hundred for the Army. The War Department announces that applications from sergeants of the line who have had over four years' service in the Army will be considered for the fifty original vacancies. Such applications should be addressed to the Adjutant General of the Army and sent through the regular military channels, and the applicant should state what, if any, clerical experience he has had, and what knowledge he may have of the duties of a quartermaster sergeant. Copies of all letters of recommendation which the candidate may have should also be forwarded with the application. The Quartermaster General of the Army will pass upon each application and selections will be made by him of applicants to take the examination required for appointment. There are at present about ten men on the eligible list for appointment as quartermaster sergeant, which will leave about forty vacancies.

Of the three scout ships to be built for the Navy it is proposed to equip one with the type of turbine engines controlled by the Powers' Company; one with the turbine engine of the Curtis Company, and one with reciprocating engines designed by the Bureau of Steam Engineering of the Navy Department. The intention is to have competitive tests when the ships are completed, to determine whether the turbine is adapted for naval purposes and if so which type of turbine is best suited to such use. The matter is now being carefully looked into by the Bureau of Steam Engineering of the Navy Department.

Rear Admiral George W. Melville, U.S.N., retired, who is in Europe making an inquiry as to the feasibility of using turbine engines as a means of propulsion for warships, is quoted in an interview published in London as repeating the belief, to which we have already alluded, that much remains to be done before the turbine can be utilized on naval vessels. In the interview, from which we have quoted, Admiral Melville made a comparison of British and American marine engineers in the course of which he ventured this frank and, in our belief, well-grounded statement: "Without the smallest desire to boast, stating simply what I am certain is a fact, I consider our men brighter, better educated, more temperate and in every way better workers. I am referring now to the ordinary hands. As to the upper ranks of the Service, I do not doubt you have individuals as good as we have, but I think our general average is higher. Taking our men all around, I fancy they are better equipped, and I have not a doubt as to the cause of this superiority—our education."

The Secretary of the Navy proposes that there shall be no further necessity for the civilian head of the Navy Department to act upon questions affecting the physical condition of midshipmen at the Naval Academy. With this end in view it has been determined to appoint each year a board of high ranking medical officers which shall be empowered to settle finally all questions pertaining to the physical condition of midshipmen arising at the Academy. Whenever the Academic Board reports any physical defect in a midshipman, no matter how slight, it is proposed that it shall be examined into by this special board, which will determine whether or not the young officer comes up to the physical standard believed to be necessary for an officer in the Navy. A general order providing for this special medical board is now in course of preparation at the Navy Department.

The question of the rank and title of Navy Department bureau chiefs has been submitted by Secretary Moody to Assistant Secretary of the Navy Darling for a final opinion and with a view to the promulgation of a general order. Admiral Upshur, who has shown great interest in this matter, contends that only those officers of the Navy who actually attain the grade of rear admiral through seniority, and have the right to fly the flag of a rear admiral at sea, should be given the official title of rear admiral. Notwithstanding this it is possible that the Navy Department will hold to the contrary and will decide that bureau chiefs have, under the law, the right to be addressed as rear admiral. The question is an important one and one in which much interest is being taken at the Navy Department.

It will be three weeks at least before the Navy Department will be ready to announce the names of the successful candidates for admission to the Naval Academy, who have been undergoing examination this week. Over four hundred candidates have reported for examination for the four hundred and forty vacancies to be filled to make the fourth class for next year. Another examination will, of course, be held in June, but it is not at all probable that a return will be made this year to the former practice of holding a third examination in September.

Secretary Taft delivered an address on conditions in the Philippines before the New York Chamber of Commerce on April 21, which the "anti imperialists," who are exploiting the preposterous project of Philippine independence, will hardly attempt to answer. What the islanders need now, he declared, is not independence, but tranquility, education and industrial development. If the two great political parties in the United States should comply with the "anti imperialist" petition and incorporate in their national platforms this year a pledge of independence to the Filipinos, the result, said Judge Taft, would be hurtful to the best interests of the Filipino people. It would start a reckless and harmful political agitation in the islands that would demoralize business, excite tribal rivalries, play into the hands of demagogues and check the rising tide of prosperity. After describing political and commercial conditions in the archipelago and giving an estimate of its vast natural resources Judge Taft said: "General denunciation of the Government's policy as one of the suppression of freedom and an attack upon liberty has rendered uneasy many of our people, but the charge is wholly unfounded. There has been established in the islands a government of law and order in which the administration of justice is quite as good as it is in half of the States of the Union. It has secured to every man, woman and child among the Christian Filipinos all the rights contained in the bill of rights in the Constitution of the United States, except the right to bear arms and the right to trial by jury. The right to bear arms is one that might very well be restricted in the United States. The freedom with which firearms are sold, the unlicensed character of the business, will readily account for many of the homicides which disgrace the criminal annals of our country. * * * Why not take the broader policy, which is that of doing everything beneficial to the Philippine Islands, of giving them a full market, of offering them an opportunity to have railroads built extensively through the islands, and of having a tranquility which is essential to the development of their business and their property? Why not insist on the spread of the educational system, on an improvement in the health laws, and subject everything that is done in the islands to an examination as to whether it is beneficial to the Filipino people?—and then, when all has been done for the Philippines that a government can do, and they have been elevated and taught the dignity of labor, the wisdom of civil liberty and self-restraint in the political control indispensable to the enjoyment of civil liberty, when they have learned the principles of successful popular self-government from a gradually enlarged experience therein, we can discuss the question whether independence is what they desire, and grant it, or the retention of a closer association with the country which by its guidance has unselfishly led them on to better conditions."

There is a growing belief in Canada, not only that Great Britain will eventually be drawn into the war in the Far East because of her close alliance with Japan, but that when she is involved the fact will speedily develop an acute crisis in Canadian politics. There is a large and influential body of Canadians of French extraction who are irrevocably opposed to the imperial policy of England, who insist that Canada owes nothing to the mother country and who declare that rather than contribute either money or men to the support of a British campaign against Russia in the Far East they favor secession from the empire and the organization of a Canadian republic. This feeling is particularly strong in the Province of Quebec, one of whose representatives in the Canadian Parliament, Henri Bourassa, a powerful leader, said in the course of a recent speech before that body: "Rather than consent to bleed ourselves, to impoverish ourselves, rather than consent to lessen the treasure of liberty that we have conquered after so many efforts, I say, let us run the risks of a rupture with England." The policy of the Canadian anti-imperialist, briefly stated, is "Ask nothing from England and give nothing to her." The anti-British sentiment thus manifested is not new. It is hereditary among a large proportion of French Canadians who, if England should become involved in the Russo-Japanese war might take advantage of her embarrassment to organize a party revolt against the royal government in the Dominion. Another fact of considerable significance in connection with the political situation in Canada is that the scheme, now in progress, to form a Canadian army of 100,000 men is based upon the understanding that those troops shall be officered by Canadians and shall be used exclusively for purposes of home defense and in no event for imperial service beyond seas. Conservative Canadians will not take alarm at the threat of a secession movement under the leadership of the French Canadian anti-imperialists; a movement of that character could bring nothing but disaster to its organizers. It is quite likely, however, that an emergency requiring Great Britain to join hands with Japan against Russia would find the Canadian people and possibly the Canadian government itself, considerably less willing to supply troops for service in the Far East than they were to provide contingents for the war in South Africa.

The timely article on "The Great Obstacle to Our Navy" by Mr. Alexander Harvey which appeared in these columns last week, derives added force from differences of opinion as to the wisdom of continued battleship construction which developed among the members

of the United States Senate during the debate on the Naval Appropriation bill on April 25. The feeling of Senator Hale, Senator Stewart and Senator Gorman was that in view of recent naval operations in the Far East the battleship has become obsolete and that the further construction of vessels of that costly type should be suspended. This view, it will be observed, affords a striking illustration of the weak spot in our naval policy so aptly described by Mr. Harvey. It denotes the absence of that "efficient national intention" which is necessary to the symmetrical development of our Navy, and it illustrates the readiness of leaders in Congress to cut down naval appropriations or reverse important naval policies on insufficient information. That the destruction of the Russian battleship *Petrovsk* at Port Arthur by a torpedo or a mine may necessitate a revision of present conclusions concerning such vessels is by no means improbable, and it accords with the opinion we have always entertained and have frequently expressed. At the same time we believe that the determination of this question should be based upon more complete information than we have yet received as to what has actually happened in the waters of the Far East. Until the sum of knowledge of naval problems, as affected by recent events, is considerably increased by the experience of the present war, any radical modification of the construction policy of the United States Navy would be imprudent showing above all things that we had not yet evolved the "efficient national intention" which our position on the sea requires.

While the announcement of the Russian Government that it would treat as spies all newspaper correspondents using wireless telegraphy within the zone of war in the Far East was sent to all the powers, the United States is the only one that has replied to it. In acknowledging the receipt of the Russian note Secretary Hay simply says that the United States reserves the right to take any action that may be deemed necessary in case the interests of American citizens are affected, and Russia has accepted this reply not as a protest against her action, but simply as a reservation of American rights under international law pending an agreement as to the use of wireless telegraphy in time of war. The successful use of the wireless system in the Far East shows the need of an international code of regulations for the control of this new means of communication, and it is already suggested that as soon as the present war is over Russia and the United States take the lead in calling a world-congress to define specifically the status of wireless telegraphy under the law of nations. There are differences of opinion between the civilian and military branches of the Government at Washington over the proposal to place all wireless systems under Government control, and the matter will require the most careful consideration. Army and Navy officers are virtually unanimous in favor of Government control, but many civilian officials contend that such an arrangement would be a serious obstacle to private enterprise. The sufficient reply to that objection is that if an uncontrolled system of wireless communication would be a source of danger to the national defenses in time of war then all questions of private enterprise must be subordinated to the public welfare. The action of the Government will doubtless be shaped largely by the reports of the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy, who, as noted in these columns last week, have been instructed to investigate the whole question of wireless telegraphy and propose means to insure its safest and most efficient operation in international intercourse.

Secrecy, celerity: These two words form the very essence of strategy. And it must be conceded that in this respect the Japanese have, during the war now on between that nation and the Russian empire, shown themselves past masters. The operations of no war of modern times have been enveloped in such complete mystery as that which has shrouded the movements of the Japanese armed forces afloat and ashore. Even the most optimistic of the St. Petersburg correspondents acknowledge that the strategy of the Japanese commanders has not been developed to an extent sufficient to venture a reasonable prediction as to when or where the first real blow of the land campaign will be delivered. So far, however, as can be seen from this side of the water the Mikado's forces are being placed in strict accordance with a well prepared and arranged plan of campaign, for the Russian forces have not been able to prevent any of the tentative movements with which the Japanese have initiated their campaign. So the "little brown men" must be credited with the possession of the acme of strategy and with ability to keep their movements and plans in complete obscurity from friend and enemy alike. It is reported that the Japanese were obliged to change their original plans of campaign because they were sold to the Russians by a dissolute member of the Japanese General Staff, Lieutenant Colonel Hanzoku, who after a brief trial was found guilty and shot. A correspondent of the *Evening Post* says: "Hanzoku was a hard drinker, a gambler by European instincts, a frequenter of uncertain clubs, and an idol of the geisha girls. He bore the distinction of introducing poker into Japan. He was, however, a graduate of a German university, a military tactician of worth, and had been decorated for intrepid service during the Chino-Japanese War. On account of the latter service he held a good position on the general staff. It has been asserted that before the withdrawal of the Russian embassy one of the attachés arranged

with Hanzoku to furnish St. Petersburg with detailed plans of Japan's purposes. The Russian attaché and Hanzoku had been very friendly, having been students together in Germany and belonging to the Maple Club, the most aristocratic social organization in the empire."

There is reason to suspect that deliberate attempts have been made to incite anti-American sentiment among the Russian forces in Manchuria, and it is reported that these attempts have succeeded so well that American citizens in Manchurian territory are regarded with increasing animosity. After the destruction of the Russian warships *Variag* and *Koriets* at Chemulpo on February 9, reports were sent broadcast throughout Europe to the effect that Comdr. William A. Marshall, U.S.N., commanding the U.S.S. *Vicksburg*, then at Chemulpo, refused to extend assistance to the officers and crews of the Russian vessels, whereas the fact is, as conceded by Russian officers, that Commander Marshall was one of the first of all the foreigners present to offer help to the survivors of the battle. The atrocious falsehood concerning Commander Marshall has been followed by another even more infamous to the effect that one or two American naval vessels have taken part in the frequent bombardments of Port Arthur by the Japanese. This monstrous story is seriously set forth in a letter from Harbin to the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, one of the leading newspapers of Germany, in which the writer declares that the Russians are convinced that American as well as British naval vessels united with the Japanese in the bombardments and that in consequence Americans and Englishmen are not safe anywhere in Manchuria.

In contrast with the strange indifference of Congress to the need of military roads in Alaska, the rapid development of a comprehensive system of telegraph and cables in that territory under the direction of General Greely, Chief Signal Officer, is extremely gratifying. During the ensuing summer General Greely will establish cable connection between Seattle, in the State of Washington, and Sitka, Alaska, a distance of about eight hundred miles, and this will be supplemented with another cable covering about six hundred miles connecting Sitka with Fort Liscum, near Valdez, on Prince William Sound, with the result that telegraph communication will then be possible between the United States and every military post and every principal town in Alaska without requiring the use of Canadian lines. This all-American system is a military necessity and has been so recognized and provided for by Congress. But the proposed military road between Valdez and Fort Egbert, Alaska, is in equal degree a military necessity, its purpose being to afford means of transportation for troops and supplies between those points without having to use Canadian routes, which of course would be closed to them in time of war. The construction of military roads and of the military telegraph system in Alaska should have proceeded hand in hand, and, as we have heretofore remarked, it is discouraging that Congress has not looked at the matter in that light.

The assignment of the Gloucester to the duty of caring for American interests in Santo Domingo on account of her light draft of water, suggests the necessity of providing a competent force of comparatively light draft "peace vessels" in the Navy. Many have objected to the phrase "peace vessels" on the plea that no fighting ships can be considered as "peaceful," but the condition of Santo Domingo shows the fallacy of the argument, and that vessels of not much value as fighting machines have their uses in some fields of action. The example of Great Britain emphasizes this. In all parts of the world that wonderful nation maintains numbers of small, scantily armed, light draft vessels, as a sort of naval police for inspection. And the use of these vessels has never been regarded as superfluous either at home or abroad. It is hoped our authorities will heed the lesson conveyed by circumstances which necessitated the assignment of the Gloucester to service in Santo Dominican waters.

Officers of the Army are much interested in the recommendation made by Major Gen. Leonard Wood that enlisted men of the Service should be taught to swim. Considerable difference of opinion exists at the War Department as to the best method of obtaining good swimmers in the Army, but all officers seem to think that every enlisted man should be skilled in the art of swimming. Some officers—but they are the minority—are of the opinion that a knowledge of swimming should be required of every applicant for enlistment in the Army. Other officers believe that swimming teachers should be selected from each company or troop of Cavalry and all of the men who are not proficient be taught the art. The statistics of the War Department show that for the decade which ended with 1900 there were 318 deaths in the Army from drowning and for the year 1902 a total of 49 deaths from this cause was recorded.

The vessels of our Navy on duty at the Isthmus of Panama have been gradually withdrawn as the situation became more pacific, until at the present time the Boston at Panama and the Newark at Colon are the only representatives on duty in that interesting region. Many years will probably elapse before an American man-of-war will be absent from the waters of either Panama or Colon.

Capt. Edward P. Lawton, 19th Infantry, professor of military science and tactics at the Pennsylvania State College, publishes an article in the Journal of the Military Service Institution in which he strongly urges the War Department to devise some plan for properly utilizing in future wars the military graduates of educational institutions where Army officers are detailed as instructors in military science and tactics. The young men at these institutions are brought early in life under the influence of regular Army instruction conducted by officers of the Regular Army, and, in Captain Lawton's opinion, they get more and better military training in four years than the most apt national guardsman gets in twice the time. These young men, accustomed to Army standards of discipline, should prove ideal volunteer officers for our future armies. Practically no provision is made, however, for utilizing the services of these young men or for nourishing their interest in military affairs after their graduation. "During the Spanish War," says Captain Lawton, "the military graduates of these institutions, instead of securing the commissions which they should have had in the Volunteer regiments, were often actually rejected because of their very qualifications. Their standards were too high for the picnic soldiers. Strong political influence was required to secure the most subordinate positions for these well-qualified candidates for commissions. Could anything be more discouraging to the graduates of these institutions whose aspirations toward a military life were inspired by the Government which now rejected their services, or, even, to the Army officers whose time and energies had been expended in fitting these youth for the responsibilities of commissioned officers, than to see this college work utterly ignored, to see these young men passed over for politicians or the sons of politicians, military ignoramuses whose incompetency made the concentration camps of the Spanish-American War a butt of ridicule for foreigners and a shame and disgrace to the nation?" Captain Lawton holds that some plan should be devised whereby the Government can keep track of these young men after they leave college, otherwise it will get but little in return for the military instruction which it provides for them. It is pointed out that the annual field maneuvers afford excellent facilities for post graduate training of these young men, and Captain Lawton makes the interesting suggestion that those receiving such training should be officially recognized as preferred candidates for future volunteer commissions.

Efforts are being made to increase the American membership of the Permanent International Association of Navigation Congresses, and to that end the executive officers of members representing the United States, which members include Col. Charles W. Raymond, Major Harry F. Hodges and Major James C. Sanford, all of the Engineer Corps of the Army, have issued a circular explaining the purposes of the organization and enclosing blank applications for membership. Before the organization of the Permanent International Association congresses for maritime navigation had been held at Paris in 1889, and at London in 1893, while congresses for inland navigation had been held at Brussels in 1885, at Vienna in 1886, at Frankfurt in 1888, at Manchester in 1890, at Paris in 1892, and at The Hague in 1894. At The Hague meeting it was decided to unite the two congresses in a single body and to extend their deliberations over all subjects relating to navigation whether within or beyond the limits of the coasts. These united congresses will assemble every three years. They consider all questions connected with inland or maritime navigation in their relation to commercial and industrial enterprises. Both in matter considered and in methods followed, they are of a practical business character as well as scientific and technical. The congresses are divided into sections in each of which there are read papers prepared in advance by engineering experts delegated by their governments to write them. The papers are then taken up for general discussion, after which the reports of the various sections are voted on, the result showing the consensus of opinion on many important questions of navigation, construction, maintenance and operation. There could be no better evidence of the value and importance of this Permanent International Association than the fact that it has enlisted the hearty co-operation of the three accomplished Engineer officers of the Army whose names are given above, and who hold their positions by executive appointment.

Brigadier General Baldwin, U.S.A., commanding the Department of Colorado, in reviewing the case of an enlisted man tried by G.C.M., says: "In the foregoing case the record of proceedings shows that at the session of the court held April 9, 1904, all the members of the court and the judge advocate were present. The accused or his counsel were not present. The judge advocate read the letters and affidavits hereto appended. The judge advocate then withdrew and the court was closed and finds the accused: Of the specification: Guilty; of the charge: Guilty. The judge advocate was then recalled and the court opened and the judge advocate said that he had no evidence of previous convictions to submit. The judge advocate then withdrew and the court was closed, and sentences him, Pvt. Walter C. Jones, Troop H, 14th Cav., to be dishonorably discharged the service of the United States, forfeiting all pay and allowances due him, and to be confined at hard labor at such post as the reviewing authority may direct for one (1) year. It is the right of the accused and may be most important to his defense that he be allowed to be present at all the material proceedings of the trial. It was a grave irregularity for the court to proceed, as it did in this case, the prisoner being confined in the guard house and his presence readily obtainable. The reviewing authority cannot understand how it was possible for officers of the rank and experience of those composing this court to have been so negligent in the performance of so important a duty. The proceedings, findings and sentence are disapproved. The prisoner will be released from confinement and restored to duty."

In an interesting letter pleading for more liberal treatment for the enlisted men of the Army, one of their number, writing from the General Hospital, San Francisco, contends that the increase proposed for enlisted men of the Signal Corps and the Ordnance Corps should in justice be extended to those of the Cavalry, Artillery and Infantry. He also maintains that in order to obtain a desirable class of non-commissioned officers one lance sergeant and an additional lance corporal should be added to the company, and that two certificates of education should be created, one for sergeants, the other for corporals,

to be awarded on the recommendation of a board of officers assembled once a month to examine applicants. This plan, our correspondent continues, should be supplemented with a rearrangement of pay under which the monthly pay should range from \$15 for second class privates to \$40 for first sergeants. In addition to all this, it is urged that each enlisted man be given a silver medal for each campaign through which he served since the outbreak of the Spanish War, something to make him proud of his calling. "From my experience," says our correspondent, "I can safely say that nothing puts more ardor and patriotism into young men than to see a smart, intelligent soldier passing with a couple of war medals on his breast, outside of how proud the wearer himself may be; and the extra sum for silver instead of bronze would be more than compensated for by the increase of enlistments and the better class obtained. I am confident that in a year or so the country would be proud of its small army of Regulars, both in its fighting abilities and its respectability." We agree with what Gen. Fred D. Grant says on this subject of pay of enlisted men as quoted in the letter by our correspondent at Fort Thomas, Ky.

Lieut. Edward K. Massee, 7th U.S. Inf., contributes an article to the Journal of the United States Cavalry Association in which he outlines an excellent method of imparting practical instruction in security and information to non-commissioned officers of Infantry. Inasmuch as the Army has no book for non-commissioned officers relating to security and information, it is necessary that indoor instruction for such officers should be in the form of lectures from the officers' text book, supplemented with such illustrations and questioning as may suggest themselves. This instruction should be divided as follows: Orientation, or the art of determining the points of the compass at any place where the observer may be; map reading, advance guard, outposts, patrolling, rear guard and combined exercises. The term of instruction should cover a period of about one hundred days, with daily sessions of one hour each for indoor work and two to four hours for outdoor exercises. After a thorough course in each of the subdivisions designated, the combined exercises should be taken up, having the enemy represented by men in different colored uniforms, using the non-commissioned officers in practically the same capacity as they would be used in active service, and not hampering them with many instructions, but allowing them as great latitude as possible in carrying out the specific instructions which may have been given to them. The effect of the system thus briefly outlined would be, in Lieutenant Massee's opinion, to arouse a healthy spirit of rivalry and give non-commissioned officers a better insight into security and information than is now attainable. "That," says Lieutenant Massee, "is the object aimed at, and the result would be the reward of the instructor for his patience, skill and painstaking efforts."

Col. C. Morton, 7th U.S. Cav., has selected Troop C, of his command, to visit Chattanooga, Tenn., next month during the carnival there, to give daily exhibitions. Last fall the career of this crack organization started with a trip to Savannah, Ga., where it entertained the residents of that city for ten days with feats of horsemanship. This exhibition was but the beginning of a tour that included performances at the horse show at Nashville, the Birmingham carnival, Macon's street fair, the Confederate reunion at Augusta, Ga., and the Red Men's carnival at Albany. From Albany they returned to Camp Thomas. Influential citizens of Jacksonville, Fla., next requested the War Department to send it there to attend the trades carnival. The troop returned to camp Dec. 10 last with many loving cups, which it had received at every city visited. Last year the troop which exhibited was under Captain Anderson, and was composed of picked men of the regiment. Troop C is commanded by Captain Bell, with 1st Lieutenant Humphreys and 2d Lieutenant Montgomery as his assistants. Troop C can boast of a large number of re-enlisted men and old soldiers. Were it not for this fact each troop would have to contribute their best men to make a fancy troop, as was done last year. This year all the men will be members of Troop C. First Sergeant Litterer, a soldier of the old school, who has seen some eighteen years of service, is a fearless and thorough horseman, whose daring feats tend to set the proper example to the men under him.

At the present time the United States Navy comprises the following formidable list of vessels of all classes, being vessels fit for service and also including those under repair: Ten first-class battleships, one second-class battleship, two armored cruisers, one armored ram, four harbor-defense monitors, six double-turret monitors, fourteen protected cruisers, three unprotected cruisers, twelve gunboats, one Naval Academy training ship, twenty-one gunboats under 500 tons displacement, sixteen torpedo destroyers, twenty-nine torpedo-boats, eight submarine torpedo-boats, sixteen steam colliers, fourteen supply ships and hospital ships. Vessels under construction or authorized: Fourteen first-class battleships, eight armored cruisers, nine protected cruisers, two composite gunboats, six torpedo-boats. This shows a total of 186 vessels of the most efficient types either actually in service or in preparation. It is true some of the older vessels will, in the next few years, be relegated to the reserve or permanently placed out of commission, but in the meantime it is fair to assume that the total number of efficient vessels will be increased. Probably something near two hundred vessels of all classes will be the final outcome of our naval policy, and this will necessitate the construction or laying down of something like thirty thousand tons per annum for the future.

The case of Asst. Surg. Eugene Hawkins now pending in the Court of Claims, presents a question of interest to the assistant surgeons who served in quite a number of the regiments in the Spanish War. A brief just filed by the attorneys for the claimant, the Messrs. King, states the question quite fully. Congress provided that if a National Guard organization enlisted as a body in the United States service, during the War with Spain, the officers of the militia appointed by the Governor as officers of the Volunteer Army, should be of corresponding grades in the Volunteer service to those which they held in the militia. These officers were appointed as assistant surgeons with the rank of captain in the Volunteers, but the War Department and the Treasury likewise refused to recognize them in any higher grade than 1st lieutenant, which is the rank of assistant surgeons, U.S. Army during the first five years. It is now six years since the beginning of the Spanish War and it is

understood that only about one-fourth of the officers interested have presented their claims. The limitation is six years and claims not now filed will be cut off from judgment by the Court of Claims for so much of the period of service as elapsed more than six years ago. Whatever the decision by the Court of Claims the case is likely to go to the Supreme Court.

The assignment of Capt. T. Bentley Mott, of the Artillery Corps, to temporary duty in St. Petersburg will give the Army an excellent opportunity to obtain exact information of the administrative details of the Russian War Office. It is believed that Captain Mott will be afforded excellent opportunities by the Russian authorities to observe the workings in time of war of the Russian supply departments and general staff and will send exceedingly interesting reports to the Military Information Division of the War Department General Staff. Major M. M. Macomb, Art. Corps and General Staff, has sailed from New York for Europe and St. Petersburg, whence he will go with the necessary credentials to join the Russian army in the place of Capt. G. G. Gatley, Art. Corps, who is reported on the sick list in the Philippines. As has been stated it has been necessary to detail Lieut. Col. W. S. Schuyler, 2d Cav., as attaché with the Russian army to succeed Col. J. B. Kerr, 12th Cav., who is also on the sick list.

The Colt's Arms Company announce that they have about ready for delivery a special model new Army target revolver, to be known as the "Officers' Model." The front sight is adjustable for elevation, giving a very wide range; an especially desirable feature in a target revolver, used, as it is, at various ranges with loads running from the full service cartridge down to the lightest gallery loads. The rear sight is adjustable for windage. The action is hand-finished and perfect in every detail. The guard, straps and trigger are finely checked. The stocks are of the finest selected walnut, handsomely checkered. The revolver is made in .38 c. to take the .38 Long Colt (U.S. service) cartridge. It will, of course, use the .38 Short Colt, and also handle the special loads down to the lightest gallery charge with round bullet. The revolver will be furnished only with 6" barrel blued finish; the weight of arm is 32 ounces.

The War Department this week received from Gen. C. C. Carr, commanding the Department of Dakota, the report of the inspector who investigated the charges preferred against Lieut. W. P. Kitts, 21st Inf., by the commanding officer at Fort Lincoln, N. Dak. The report shows conclusively that there was not the slightest evidence of criminality against Lieutenant Kitts, that the charges, as we have already stated, simply involve an alleged violation of the regulations which arose in connection with Lieutenant Kitts' desire to serve the Government while he was on duty as post quartermaster. Lieutenant Kitts was brought to trial simply to emphasize a point of military discipline and it is not believed at the War Department that if found guilty his sentence will be more than a reprimand. In fact the War Department does not understand why it was thought necessary to try Lieutenant Kitts.

The case of Lieut. Comdr. Fidelio S. Carter is once again before the Navy Department. The report of the board of officers which recently examined him for promotion to the grade of commander has been received at the Navy Department and, if approved, it will mean that the officer will be wholly retired from the Navy. The board reports that Lieutenant Commander Carter is physically, mentally, morally and professionally disqualified for promotion. Only a few months ago Lieutenant Commander Carter was tried for disobedience of orders on the Asiatic station, found guilty and sentenced to dismissal. After much consideration of the case the Navy Department set aside the proceedings of this court and he was restored to duty.

Private cables from officers on board the Kentucky convey the interesting news of the arrival of that vessel at Port Said on April 21, after an uneventful voyage from Aden, with all well on board. After a very brief stay at Port Said the Kentucky was expected to sail for Malta about April 25, and from the last named port would sail for Gibraltar. From "The Rock" the Kentucky was destined for Madeira, Bermuda and thence for the New York Navy Yard. The Kentucky will be placed out of commission at the yard and will be given a thorough overhauling before being commissioned for sea service again.

The Navy Department is making arrangements for a naval expedition to Kiska, Aleutian Islands, where it is proposed to establish a coaling depot for vessels engaged in Alaskan waters and for such vessels as shall, in the future, make the passage to Japan via the Aleutian group of islands. The Petrel and the steam collier Saturn have been detailed for this important duty. Estimates of cost and availability of various sites will be among the points to be investigated by these vessels.

At a meeting of the War Department General Staff held this week it was practically decided to adopt as insignia for the General Staff a collar ornament consisting of a five-pointed silver star, upon which will be superposed in gold the coat of arms of the United States, and a plain, narrow black band around the coat sleeve for the dress and field uniforms. A report on this matter is now in course of preparation by the General Staff.

The Cold Storage Ice Plant at Manila, which was built by the Insular Government, is offered for sale at an upset price of one million dollars. Bids will be opened in the office of the Secretary of Finance and Justice at Manila, and in the office of the Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs at Washington, on June 27. Detailed information relative to the operations of this plant can be obtained upon application to the Insular Bureau.

A summary of enlistments for the line of the Army for the month of March 1904 is as follows: Enlistments for general recruiting service, 2,975; enlistments in cities, 2,389; enlistments at military posts and surrounding towns and in the field, 586; total, 2,975.

REPORT ON MISSOURI DISASTER.

U.S.S. Mayflower, 1st Rate,
Warrington, Fla., April 16, 1904.

Sir: I have the honor to make the following report to you regarding the explosion on the 13th instant in the after-turret of this vessel.

At 11 o'clock a.m., April 13, off Pensacola, Fla., while at record practice on Range No. 5, and after the fifth shot, from the left gun, after turret, had fired, I heard an explosion, looked aft and saw a great flame bursting from the after turret. Sounding fire and collision quarters, I directed Lieut. Comdr. F. K. Hill, U.S.N., to take her into shoal water. He afterwards anchored her in five and one-half fathoms. The other ships on the range followed and offered us every assistance, and were ready to save lives as they probably expected us to blow up. I believed the ship to be in imminent danger and went quickly to the fire, found the turret impossible to enter, streams of water were already directed in it. All entrances were barred with the dead and dying. Two on top of turret, one calling for help and everyone trying to reach him. Passing around the turret, I saw Father Gleeson, who offered to send a wireless for me to the Admiral, and I went below, reached the berth and splinter deck and found Lieut. Comdr. J. M. Orchard, U.S.N., directing streams of water into the lower handling room, in addition to those directed below from the turret by Lieut. W. R. White, U.S.N. Met Gunner Cox, who said: "Magazines all flooded, fire not yet under control." Then Lieut. C. Davis, U.S.N., coming up the ladder, said: "There is a man at the foot of this ladder who is alive and helpless." Then I went down and felt about, found J. P. J. Donnelly, ordinary seaman, and brought him up, being assisted by Chief Machinist G. Crofton, a man on the sick list who had thrown away a crutch. Mr. Davis mentions this man especially. I afterwards returned and pulled out three more whom I could not recognize and finally ordered up Midshipman A. G. Caffee, who heroically persisted in remaining in the lower handling room up to his neck in water and much overcome by the fumes. He had to be led out. He afterwards resumed his place on deck and assisted the navigator in a very poor condition. These three, Lieutenant Davis, Midshipman Caffee and Chief Machinist Crofton came under my immediate observation.

Lieut. Wm. P. Scott was first in the turret, followed by Lieut. R. Earle; Lieutenant Marshall and Paymaster Dyer remaining on top to help get out wounded who came from the turret. Lieutenants Crank and Castleman gave us water from below at once, Chief Engineer Bieg was at the engines and Lieutenant Castleman in the fireroom. All the midshipmen were busy. Everyone was somewhat affected by the fumes, Lieutenant Commander Orchard and Lieutenant Davis especially. Mr. Cox was up and down everywhere looking out for possible flames where smoke still continued after the fire was under control, as the fire to be under control at such a point must be out. Father Gleeson was everywhere assisting everyone. Ensign Hamner, spotter and volunteer, hard at work. Dr. Urie and his corps all looking after the wounded and dying. Lieutenant Crank and Midshipman Halsey helped him all night. Surgeon Urie fell down the hold and hurt himself badly, and no one was the wiser until all was over. Midshipman Barnette, Midshipman Bagley, and Midshipman Rodgers were all busy at their posts. Everyone, officers and men, was cool and collected, and everyone helped intelligently.

In obedience to orders from the Commander-in-Chief, I proceeded immediately to an anchorage near the flagship. The names of the heroic dead are given in two classes. Those who died at their posts of duty in the turret are as follows:

Lieut. W. C. Davidson, U.S.N.; Lieut. E. A. Weichert, U.S.N.; 2d Lieut. J. P. V. Gridley, U.S.M.C.; Midshipman W. E. T. Neumann, U.S.N.; J. K. Peterson, boatswain's mate, 2d class, U.S.N.; K. J. Kivlin, seaman, U.S.N.; J. Gedris, ordinary seaman, U.S.N.; F. T. Rowlands, electrician, 2d class, U.S.N.; H. B. Franks, coxswain, U.S.N.; John P. Starr, ordinary seaman, U.S.N.; J. C. Nunn, seaman, U.S.N.; J. W. Cole, ordinary seaman, U.S.N.; W. L. Shipman, private, U.S.M.C.; A. Smith, gunner's mate, 1st class, U.S.N.; P. J. Braun, chief gun captain, U.S.N.; J. C. Hardy, apprentice, 2d class, U.S.N.; P. R. Oastler, apprentice, 2d class, U.S.N.; J. E. Knight, ordinary seaman, U.S.N.; C. H. Meyer, seaman, U.S.N.

Those who died at their posts in the handling room are as follows: Midshipman T. Ward, Jr., U.S.N.; O. B. Moo, apprentice, 2d class, U.S.N.; J. Bloxopoulos, coxswain, U.S.N.; C. Rice, seaman, U.S.N.; J. F. Kennedy, ordinary seaman, U.S.N.; H. Scherbarth, ordinary seaman, U.S.N.; N. Soder, seaman, U.S.N.; R. H. Allison, ordinary seaman, U.S.N.; R. C. Tobin, ordinary seaman, U.S.N.; J. J. Mulligan, landsman, U.S.N.; J. M. Roche, ordinary seaman, U.S.N.; J. T. J. Donnelly, ordinary seaman, U.S.N.

Those who died or were injured while going to the rescue: (dead) H. H. Elliott, master-at-arms, 2d class, U.S.N.; (injured) S. C. Burgess, shipfitter, 1st class, U.S.N.; (injured) J. N. Leary, electrician, 3d class, U.S.N.

Those who escaped from the handling room and are still living are: J. M. McDade, ordinary seaman, U.S.N.; R. Starr, seaman, U.S.N.; F. C. Schaub, apprentice, 2d class, U.S.N.; W. S. Wells, landsman, U.S.N.

W. Bongard, ordinary seaman, was at his post of duty when the explosion took place and was blown overboard or jumped overboard after escaping from the turret. Very respectfully,

W. S. COWLES, Captain, U.S.N., Comd'g.

The Commander-in-Chief, North Atlantic Fleet, U.S. F.S. Kearsarge.

CERTIFICATES OF MERIT AWAITING OWNERS.

Certificates of merit have been awarded as set forth below to the following named enlisted men of the Army who have been discharged from the Service since they were recommended by their commanding officers and whose address is now unknown. General Hall would be pleased to receive any information which would enable him to deliver to their owners these certificates of merit which they have so gallantly earned:

Davis, Albert, sergeant, Co. B, 9th U.S. Infantry: Certificate awarded "for most gallant and meritorious service during the battle of Tientsin, China, July 13, 1900, in voluntarily leaving his shelter and, under a terrific fire at point-blank range, gathering ammunition from the dead and wounded and bringing it back to his command, whose supply of ammunition was nearly exhausted." (Discharged Aug. 30, 1900.)

Graham, Hugh A., private, Troop C, 4th U.S. Cav.:

Certificate awarded "in recognition of his courage in attempting, with two other comrades, at the risk of their lives, to rescue a sergeant of their troop from drowning in the Rio Grande de Pampanga, P.I., Oct. 11, 1899." (Discharged March 28, 1902.)

Hager, Charles, private, Co. K, 11th U.S. Infantry: Certificate awarded "for prompt, courageous, and highly meritorious conduct at the Bito River near Abuyog, Leyte, Philippine Islands, March 18, 1902, being fully equipped, plunged into a deep stream and rescued from drowning a comrade, from the midst of excited horses, at the risk of his own life." (Discharged July 26, 1902.)

Lang, William T., private, Co. L, 4th U.S. Infantry: Certificate awarded "for gallantry in action on the Imus-Dasmariñas road, P.I., June 19, 1899, when corporal, Co. L, 4th U.S. Infantry." (Discharged October 21, 1901.)

Mason, Arnold A., private, Co. M, 22d U.S. Infantry: Certificate awarded "for gallantry in action on the Imus-Dasmariñas road, Luzon, P.I., June 19, 1899, when private, Co. L, 4th U.S. Infantry." (Discharged Jan. 11, 1902.)

Mullins, William, sergeant, Co. L, 4th U.S. Infantry: Certificate awarded "for marked coolness and efficiency during the action on the Imus-Dasmariñas road, Luzon, P.I., June 19, 1899." (Discharged Oct. 29, 1901.)

McClintock, Clark E., sergeant, Co. I, 15th U.S. Infantry: Certificate awarded "for conspicuous gallantry in attempting to rescue a comrade who had fallen overboard in the Laguna de Bay, P.I., on the night of April 20, 1901, when private, Co. I, 15th Infantry." (Discharged July 11, 1903.)

Shields, Peter, private, Troop D, 11th U.S. Cavalry: Certificate awarded "for distinguished service in action at Sasuco, Ilocos Sur, Luzon, P.I., Oct. 24, 1900, when corporal, Troop L, 3d U.S. Cavalry." (Term expired March 22, 1904.)

THE ACTION IN CHEMULPO HARBOR.

In an official report to the Navy Department, dated "Chemulpo, Korea, Feb. 9, 1904," Comdr. William A. Marshall, U.S.N., commanding the U.S.S. Vicksburg, describes so much as he saw of the action in the sinking of the Russian warships Korietz and Variag. The Japanese force opposed to these vessels consisted of four cruisers, six torpedo-boats and destroyers, which were acting as convoy to three transports carrying troops. On the morning of Feb. 8 written notice was served by the Japanese Admiral, Uriu, that he intended to attack the Russians sometime after four o'clock Feb. 9, and recommended that the foreign vessels get out of harm's way.

The Korietz was seen clearing for action at about 9 o'clock on the morning of Feb. 9. Bedding, gratings, bulkheads, skylight frames, oars, chests, bureaus, etc., were thrown overboard, the main mast was sent down and the foremast chopped off, falling over the side, while all boats were rigged in, but no sails or canvases placed around them. The Variag lighted her fires at 10:30 and at 11:30 both vessels steamed out at about 10 knots speed towards Yo-Dolimi island, the Japanese vessels having early in the morning gone about five miles outside Yo-Dolimi. Continuing Commander Marshall says:

"At 11:50 a.m. was heard the report of the first gun fired by the Japanese squadron, but it was not until ten minutes after that the second fire was heard, and by the report from a heavy gun, the projectile striking in the water near the Variag. From then on until 12:40 p.m., when the last shot was fired by the Japanese, the engagement continued, both Russian vessels moving through a limited space to the northward and eastward of Yo-Dolimi and apparently keeping that island as much as possible between them and their enemy. This statement is made only from my own observation and as it appears to me. About 12:30 p.m. both Russian vessels headed in towards their anchorage at full speed, and as they approached it was seen that the Variag had a list to port and appeared to be on fire aft on the port quarter, a number of Japanese in pursuit until about a mile inside of Yo-Dolimi, but not firing as the foreign men-of-war were directly in line of fire, when they gave up the chase and rejoined their squadron outside.

"At 12:50 the Variag anchored about 400 yards to the northward and westward of the Talbot with the Elba about 600 yards to the southward of her. On learning that she had quite a number of wounded men I sent our medical officer on board to render assistance. The same was done by the Talbot, Elba and Pascal. A little later on, on its being reported that the Variag was in a sinking condition, two of our cutters and the whale boat with boats from the other cruisers assisted in taking off her personnel and putting them on board the Talbot and Elba. Two Russian officers (engineers) were brought on board the Vicksburg and taken care of for some time and on my offering to have the Zafiro used as temporary quarters they were taken to the Elba where their captain detained them and declined my offer with thanks.

"These two officers very freely stated that they themselves had opened valves in the engine and fire rooms with the object of sinking their vessel. The fire aft, which had been caused by the bursting of a large shell among some boats and hammocks, continued to spread among the woodwork of the decks, cabin, etc., in the section of the hull abaft the mainmast, burning fiercely until the vessel finally rolled over on her port side and sank at 6:01 p.m. During all of this time there were frequent explosions as the fire reached the ammunition which had been left on deck for the guns, and just before sinking there were two explosions of gun cotton or other nitro powder, as I judged from the bright orange-colored flashes. As near as I could learn the Variag's loss was 21 killed and 40 wounded, the bodies of the former not being taken off, but went down with their vessel.

"The Korietz was not hit at all so far as I can learn. She held a position between the Vicksburg and the Zafiro until 1:20 p.m. (during which interval she never attempted to lower a boat or go to the assistance of her consort) when she anchored inshore of us near Observation Island pit. At about 3:45 p.m. she was abandoned by her officers and men, in their own boats who went aboard the Pascal and at 3:57 p.m. the Korietz was blown up. There were two distinct and very heavy explosions following each other in quick succession, the shock so strong as to lift and heel the Vicksburg quite perceptibly. The impression I had at first was that our forward magazine had blown up. Immediately following this the crew of the Chinese Eastern Railway Company's mail steamer (Russian flag), which was scheduled to sail this morning for Port Dalny, etc., set fire to her and then abandoned her, going to the Pascal.

NAVAL GENERAL STAFF BILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The so-called bill now before Congress to increase the efficiency of the Navy (General Staff or Board) should not pass. It is a complete surrender of the principle sought to be established by the organization of a General Staff and practically accomplishes nothing. The co-ordination of the work of the bureaus under the direction of the General Staff after the Secretary has approved its recommendations is wholly omitted, and the Secretary left as he is now to reconcile the opinions of jarring experts as to how the undertakings are to be executed.

The first two sections are needless. The Secretary is given "discretion" to constitute a General Board, and then limited in the exercise of it to the appointment of a definite number of members for specific periods of time. He apparently has discretion already to constitute a board as large as he likes and keep the members in office as long as he chooses, for he is exercising it now. Why ask to exercise a discretion he already possesses and, in the same breath, request to have it curtailed? Is it thus necessary for the Executive to impugn and limit its own discretionary powers?

If it be argued that by this bill Congress will "recognize" the General Board and whatever staff functions it now has—of what earthly good is naked recognition of this sort? Congress knows already that such a board exists, and has not condemned it. The bill does not mandatorily establish the General Board as a part of the Navy organization—and anything short of that is mere language without substantial force or effect.

The third section makes it again discretionary on the Secretary to detail a board member as military adviser with the rank, etc., of senior rear admiral. That seems to create a new office without nomination by the President and advice and consent of the Senate. Why should the "military adviser," with the highest possible rank (the senior rear admiral) while holding office, be created by the mere detail of the Secretary when bureau chiefs, holding a lower rank also while in office, must be nominated and confirmed? Is not the selection of such an official as this a graver matter than the choice of a bureau chief?

Is the Secretary bound to take the advice of the military adviser, or is he not? If he is, is not this a new one-man power, which even if it might not govern a strong Secretary, might give a weak one either a master or a chance to shirk his own just responsibilities upon the adviser's shoulders. Was our experience with a military adviser—alias strategy board—during the last war quite as satisfactory as might be?

If the Secretary is not bound to take the military adviser's advice, why the adviser? What would be the precise position of the senior-rear-admiral-military-adviser whose advice had been set aside in favor of that, say, of a junior captain? Would he sulk or resign, or what?

Again what is the relation of the military adviser to the board of which he is a member? Politics and personalities occasionally interfere in this Government. And suppose the military adviser were put in his place for reasons which might render his entire suitability questioned by his discontented compeers. In the Patagonian army it is said that something like this once happened.

Supposing he finds himself in a minority of one, after a vote. Is his advice or that of the board to control the recommendation? If that of the board, where in the bill is the provision for it? If even without provision the board's advice is to control, why distinguish him? If his advice as military adviser is to govern why need the board vote at all? Is the rest of the board to be anything more than military advisers of the military adviser; if so, what?

In succession to Admiral Dewey, he becomes chairman. In event of being outvoted by the board, does he present two diametrically opposite advices—his and the board's—to the Secretary? If so, how is the Secretary to decide between them? Would not the adviser's position be even worse than when the Secretary had gone far afield for counsel—say to the above suggested junior captain, not on the board? Could not he rightly say: "You made me military adviser and clothed me before all the universe in exalted rank, whereby I shine with great light before mankind. Now you leave me sitting alone on my pinnacle, advising into vacancy, and go off with strange gods whom I don't agree with." Would subsequent sessions of that board be characterized by nothing but the sweet reasonableness of all concerned?

And in such event, look at the unhappy Secretary! If he takes the advice of the board, and things go wrong, an unbridled press damns him for deliberately neglecting the counsel of his "military adviser." If he follows the adviser with like result, again he is anathematized for over-riding the united wisdom of the Congressionally "recognized" board. Navigation between the devil and the deep sea is just as difficult in the Navy Department as anywhere else; and the place don't need to be made vocal with a Secretary wofully chanting

"How happy could I be with either

Were 'toter dearer charmer away."

If a military adviser is to be created, that proposition ought to stand alone and on its own merits, and not be mixed up with the idea of General Staff. If there is a General Staff or any equivalent for it, then a "military adviser" seems to be needless—for in any event he can logically occupy no position, save one between the staff and the Secretary as a sort of commentator on the staff's decisions. If there is no staff, unless he is to be an irresponsible autocrat issuing ukases from his inner consciousness, which the Secretary disobeys at his peril, he can only be a sort of intelligence bureau to collect and digest everybody's opinions and submit his *precis* to the Secretary, and for that purpose a few intelligent youngsters would probably be more serviceable than a single senior rear admiral.

The General Staff idea—most unfortunately so called—essentially involves a legally established scope and plan committee (a) to make recommendations to the Secretary and, after his approval (b) to supervise their execution. It does not contemplate either an irresponsible debating society or a military guide, philosopher and friend. That the logic of events will ultimately enforce such an organization is probably as certain as anything in the future well can be. The present measure is unfortunate because delusive and misleading. It is nothing more than an attempt to trim to suit all minds with the usual result of suiting none. It belongs with the unregretted fatuities which for the last quarter century have marked the pathway toward the much desired but still distant naval reserve.

PARK BENJAMIN.

A CHANCE FOR ADMIRAL CONVERSE.

It is not too much to say that, in all probability, the accident to the Missouri would not have occurred in the German navy; and would not have been attended by such fatalities and imminent danger to the ships, in any leading foreign service—say the British.

Why? First, the accident would not have occurred in the German navy, because their cartridge bags are entirely consumable; second, the flames could not have extended into the handling rooms of this or other foreign navies, for their turret-floors are continuous. In the British navy their powder charges come up a sort of lift, like our 4" and 5" endless chain arrangement, with an automatic trap door; and at least a dozen shell for each gun are stowed at hand in the turret adjacent to a shell lift. Other means (through a trap) are provided for getting shell up from below, and an English 12" gun has no difficulty whatever in firing one shot every 30 seconds. Yet we talk about our present speed of about one a minute.

In other words, our Bureau of Ordnance, in this case, was backward and deficient to the extent of causing two frightful accidents, whereas, with proper appliances, neither should have occurred. It is no use blaming the Bureau of Construction for "open turrets." Technically they are responsible, and they have nothing to be proud of in their ordnance work, but an up-to-date bureau of ordnance would not have put up with such inferior design and performance. Moreover they are morally responsible, as they had one of their foremost experts made a naval constructor, and kept him in the Bureau of Construction, for a number of years, for just this work.

This deficiency of the Bureau of Ordnance was so well known in the Service, that all of us got into an oriental and fatalistic apathy over our ordnance tools, feeling hopeless that the Bureau would ever give us proper ones. This kept up till the revival of gunnery about two years ago, when the Bureau of Ordnance was forced to allow the sea-going, gun-using officers of the Navy to change and modify their awkward gear until it was as good as could be got under the circumstances. Before this officers felt it was useless to point out defects, suggest modifications, or ask for changes. The Bureau seemed to have the idea they knew it all. Apparently they pigeon-holed these "cries for efficiency."

It is so evident—so obvious, that what is needed is a strong directing body of executive officers, such as a legalized general board (as embodied in the Secretary's bill), commonly known as a general staff. These alone must pass on the tactical features of all naval plans. Who do it now? The Board of Construction passes on their own plans. In commercial parlance they audit their own accounts. How absolutely foolish! The constructive and technical features should be worked out by them—that is their business; but the tactical features—coal and boat arrangements, anchor gear, maneuvering power of screws, position of guns and magazines, character, arrangement, and location of all devices and auxiliaries—these features must be considered from a tactical, a combatant point of view. Until this is accomplished the same inefficient headless organization must go on.

What is this present organization and what is its essential and only fault? One fault—only one. Surely one fault can be mended. Yet influences, both in and out of Congress, seem to be working against its eradication. What is this one fault?

Nothing more or less than that of requiring technical bureaus to do executive work. A bureau is technical, and six equal heads, by no law, human or divine, can work to a common executive end. Yet this is the way we run things at present. The executive work is done, more or less, just as the bureaus concerned feel pleased to work together—sometimes better and sometimes worse. When they disagree on any technical point involving two bureaus, there is no legal executive authority to settle this dispute from a tactical point of view. When they agree the Secretary has no certain knowledge that they have reached a technical conclusion which is tactically correct. Each bureau thinks for itself and of itself, circumscribed by, and enveloped in, its own ideas. Such is our present state. Is it rational? Would a ship, or bank, or railroad, or business fail to wreck itself with such an organization? Those in favor of this headless condition say: "But this system has stood the test of years, and two great wars." This is not true. It seems true to a casual observer, but it is not. It has not stood the test of two great wars, for neither the Confederacy nor Spain were sea-powers of any size or strength. It has not stood the test of years; it has merely "run on" for years—years of undisturbed peace. And to what condition has this test brought us? This is where we are.

1. No training system; 2. A conglomerate fleet.
3. No reserve. 4. No system for the naval militia.
5. No fleet system, with home bases, and systematized stores.

6. Behind the leading powers in almost all ordnance features, and those constructive features having to do with ordnance.

7. An out-of-date system of punishments and discipline. A system where cells and restrictions enter largely instead of fines. A system in which the commander of a battleship has not the right of fine exercised by a two-penny justice of the peace in a two-penny village.

8. A system which has overworked executive and engineer officers to the point of occasional suicide.

9. A system which finds us woefully short of officers, petty officers and trained men.

This is enough to enumerate. There are other conditions likewise as inefficient. But the most apparent and greatest backwardness is the ordnance features of the case. It is here where the new chief's chance comes in. It is to him the Navy looks to put us on an equality with our peers abroad.

Our splendid Secretary of the Navy says he is alone responsible to the President and the people for the condition of the Navy. That is absolutely true. But in his testimony (as reported) before Congress, he says, in effect: "If I want expert advice in ordnance I go to the Chief of Ordnance. If I want expert advice in engineering I go to the Engineer-in-Chief." Why, of course he does—for expert technical advice. But if he had had expert sea-going, gun-using advice from experienced officers on the tactical features of "open turrets," or the maneuvering power of "in board turning screws," it is highly improbable we should have had to do with these inefficient and occasionally dangerous conditions at present in the Service. They would have been killed in the General Board when the plans were scanned, or more probably would have never even been put into the plans in the first place.

Every fourteen-year old boy knows that it is team work that wins, not individual play. That each man is a member of a team, not the team an aggregation of

players. In other words the technical bureaus are for the Navy, not the Navy for the bureaus.

Now let us cast a sad glance at our ordnance record.

1. Behind in developing smokeless powder. There was none in 1898, when it was in common use abroad. Lots have been destroyed since as bad. It is just agreed that the shape is bad.

2. Behind in adoption and development of torpedoes.

3. Behind in development of naval defense mines.

4. Behind (15 years) in employment of insulated magazines. This was notorious throughout the Navy.

For this period ordinary bulkheads surrounded magazines, when it was common knowledge they were unsafe. Yet year after year uninsulated magazines were turned out to the Service. This was unpardonable. The great majority of creditable foreigners believed that the Maine was blown up by internal explosion, for no other reason than that they knew that we had improper magazine bulkheads. One has but to recall, in this connection, the cases of the Atlanta, Cincinnati, or New York, and many others, scarcely known outside the ship.

5. Open-floored turrets; regular traps. Lieutenant Beecher lately killed by falling down one, and many minor injuries resulting from them. The ever present danger, seen and protested about from the beginning which culminated in the Missouri accident.

6. Too light constructive work around guns and turrets. Weak and unable to withstand gun shocks. These have been common for many years. Just lately we have had the notorious cases of the destroyers, the new monitors, the Baltimore and Maine.

7. Poor electric-firing connections. Report after report sent in about these, showing how the great number of binding posts and connections jarred apart on firing, or caused trouble otherwise.

8. Poor fuses. These were the joke of the Spaniards at San Juan in '98. Large numbers of shells failed to explode during the Spanish War.

9. Backward in development of automatic guns. Maxim first offered us his gun, which was refused, and he took it to England. He was practically kicked out of the Bureau of Ordnance, when he importuned his wares there.

10. Cartridge bag not thoroughly consumable.

11. Inefficient means for blowing smoke, gases and remains out of muzzle after breech is open after firing. For many years we have had an excellent method installed in the Terror, but as the Bureau of Ordnance did not design the gun and turret fittings of the Terror she was a tabooed ship always.

12. Inferior gun ballistics, shown by table lately published in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

13. Behind in gun mounts and emplacements. We clung to sponsons and low mountings a considerable time after they were discarded abroad.

14. Guns mounted so that they could not be housed for coaling, as in the Chicago and auxiliary cruisers.

15. Backward in developing breech plugs, combination primers, range finders, long guns, semi-automatics and minor appliances, telescopic sights.

That is about a fair statement of the record of the Bureau of Ordnance in the last fifteen years. Now let us see what we have been ahead in.

Generally ahead in armor—until Krupp armor came in, which we adopted at once.

Generally ahead in projectiles, especially in capped projectiles, which we introduced.

Lieutenant Flske invented a range finder—not followed up. He invented telescopic sights—not perfected.

Lieutenant Commander Fletcher invented our excellent breech mechanism.

The Driggs-Schroeder gun was developed under the Bureau's auspices, but the Hotchkiss is preferred. In 1898 the Bureau adopted at once the Vickers-Maxim stepped-screw breech plug, the one pdr. autos. and the semi-automatics.

There is an awakening coming to the fact that (1) we are behind, and that (2) we must close up. It is seen that officers must be allowed time and opportunity to devote to ordnance matters if we are to lead, or even keep in the van. To keep in touch with matters abroad there should be sent on special mission, not a gallant admiral of sixty-one years, who has never had any ordnance duty in his whole career (how bootless this is!) but, say, a turret officer of experience from the North Atlantic fleet, an expert ordnance officer and a naval constructor. These would know what to look for and what they brought back would be worth something.

This, then, is the chance of the new chief, to whom the Navy looks to bring us up to date; and (until we have a General Staff, such as Secretary Moody now wishes), to work with the gun pointers, and to keep a sharp eye on the constructors, and turn out good stuff—the best that can be got—for the man behind the gun to shoot with.

PAUL JONES.

NAVY GENERAL STAFF OPPOSED.

Congress adjourned on April 28 without a report being made by the House Committee on Naval Affairs on the bill proposed by Secretary Moody for a general staff for the Navy. During the week the committee heard Assistant Secretary of the Navy Darling, who strenuously opposed the measure, Admiral Dewey and Rear Admirals Taylor, Capps, Converse, Manney, Rixey and Harris, and Brigadier General Elliott, commandant of the Marine Corps. Admiral Dewey and Rear Admiral Taylor spoke strongly in favor of the measure which, as has been stated in the JOURNAL, provides for the legalization of the present General Board. But Assistant Secretary Darling, Paymaster General Harris and the other bureau chiefs earnestly opposed the bill. It had been hoped by its advocates that a favorable report would be made before adjournment by the House Committee on Naval Affairs, but a majority of the members of the committee were opposed to acting upon the bill this session and it was therefore impossible for Chairman Foss, who favors the bill, to obtain a vote before the adjournment.

The first meeting of the committee this week was devoted to hearing Admiral Dewey and Rear Admirals Converse, Capps, Manney, Harris and Rixey and General Elliott. Admiral Dewey said that he believed that there would be no better way for the civilian Secretary of the Navy to obtain expert advice than by having a legal board consisting of seven Navy officers to be appointed as provided for by the measure. He called attention to the fact that this board would be entirely under the Secretary's jurisdiction and would have no executive authority. He said that the duties of such a board could be outlined as follows: "First—To devise measures and plans for the effective preparation and maintenance of fleets for war, to prepare plans of campaign, including co-operation with the Army and the em-

ployment of all elements of naval defence, such as the naval militia, the revenue marine, the coast survey, the lighthouse service, the life saving service and merchant vessels, and to revise constantly these plans in accordance with the latest information received.

"Second—To consider the number and type of ships to constitute properly a fleet, the number and rank of officers to handle it and the number and rank of enlisted men; to advise the Secretary of the Navy what increase in ships, officers and men should be provided for the Navy.

"Third—To determine, subject to the approval of the Secretary, the location and capacity of coal depots, naval stations, naval supplies and all requirements for proper naval defenses.

"Fourth—To determine the supply of coal, ammunition, provisions and stores of every sort required by the fleet and time and place for their delivery.

"Fifth—To advise the Secretary as to the distribution of the fleet, the requirements of ships, officers and men of both navy and marine corps.

"Sixth—To carry on the work of the Naval War College.

"Seventh—To consider and report upon naval operations, man vessels, conduct organization and training and consider such other subjects as the Secretary may lay before it."

The present Naval Board, Admiral Dewey declared, is too large. Its sessions were like a "town meeting." At the same time, he was decidedly opposed to an organization for the Navy as sweeping as the General Staff of the Army.

The various bureau chiefs told the committee that they were opposed to the bill on the ground that such legislation was not required. They all of them called attention to the fact that the Secretary of the Navy now has the power to appoint a board of this character without Congressional legislation, and none of them could see why the passage of the bill was at all necessary. Paymaster General Harris, at the request of Representative Rixey, of the committee, read his argument against the formation of a general staff, which has been published in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, and was allowed to incorporate it in his hearing as part of the record. When Assistant Secretary of the Navy Darling was heard by the committee he prefaced his remarks by the statement that his views on this subject were well known to Secretary Moody who, because he knew that Secretary Darling opposed the bill, was particularly anxious that he be heard by the committee. Judge Darling said that the need for such legislation did not, in his opinion, exist. He was opposed to a general staff for the Navy on the ground that it would take away the authority of the civilian head of the Navy Department. Eventually, he said, the proposed general staff would be taking hold of the finances of the Navy and the Secretary would be a mere figure-head under the control of the general staff. His argument was pronounced by members of the committee to be the most logical statement on the subject that had been made by anyone and had much to do with their action in not reporting the bill before adjournment.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR FORTIFICATIONS.

The Fortification Appropriation bill as it became a law April 21, 1904, makes the following appropriations: Gun and mortar batteries, \$700,000; range and position finders, \$225,000; sites, \$100,000; searchlights, \$150,000; preservation and repair of fortifications, \$300,000; plans, \$5,000; electric light and power plants, \$35,000; sea walls and embankments, \$99,000; operation and care of submarine mines, \$87,000; automatic guns, \$210,229; mountain, field and siege cannon, \$584,200; ammunition, \$211,000; rapid-fire guns, \$618,000; sea coast guns, \$180,000; ammunition, \$330,000; inspecting instruments, range finders and other instruments for fire control, \$217,500; accessories for Artillery practice, \$374,000; mobile artillery, \$11,000; seacoast artillery, \$500,000; 8-inch, 10-inch and 12-inch guns, \$201,000; proving ground, \$91,143; adding to the wing of officers' house at Sandy Hook, \$5,000; Watervliet Arsenal, \$67,000; Watertown Arsenal, \$30,000; Frankford Arsenal, \$60,000; submarine mines, \$100,000; fire-control installations, \$500,000; fortifications in insular possessions, sea coast batteries, \$700,000; land for defenses of Hawaii, \$200,000; seacoast guns and mortars, \$75,920; rapid-fire guns, \$162,000; board of Ordnance and Fortification, \$100,000.

To enable A. H. Emory to proceed promptly in the work of building and erecting the 12-inch disappearing carriage and its loading apparatus being made by him for the Government, it is hereby provided that the Secretary of War may, in his discretion, advance the said Emory, at any time or times which he thinks best, any part of the \$84,349.02, balance of appropriations now available for completing the construction, erecting, and testing of the said 12-inch carriage and its foundations and loading apparatus, and making the preliminary tests thereof: Provided also, that the Secretary of War is, in his discretion, hereby authorized to close the contract with said Emory, under which he is now making this 12-inch carriage and its loading apparatus, by relieving him from all further work thereon and contracting with him for either an eight or ten-inch disappearing carriage to be furnished by him in place thereof, together with its foundations, erection, and preliminary tests by him ready for the proof tests by the board; and to pay therefor to the said Emory the said balance of \$84,349.02, balance of appropriations above mentioned, in such sums and at such times as he shall, in his discretion, think best, to enable the said Emory promptly to construct and erect said carriage and its foundations and make the preliminary tests thereof, ready for its proof tests by the board. Provided further, that in the judgment of the Secretary of War the eight or ten inch carriage hereby provided for can and will be completed within the sum heretofore appropriated. Approved April 21, 1904.

The tables exhibiting the results of rifle, carbine and pistol firing of the Army for the target year of 1903, and the comparative proficiency attained by the different organizations, just published by the War Department, shows that Co. C, 12th Inf., stands No. 1 among the organizations, with a general figure of merit 70.6. Its average strength was 66.0 and 51 men engaged in the individual and volley firing. Its percentage in volley firing was 49.2, and in the fire at will 66.8. Company D, 8th Cav., stood No. 2, with a general figure of merit of 65.0. Among the 58 expert riflemen, Ordnance Sergt. Michael Murphy, on duty in the Department of Colorado, stands No. 1, with a percentage of 81.2. Capt. Frederick G. Lawton, 19th Inf., was second with a percentage of 80.3.

CASE OF PAYMASTER BISCOE.

The Navy Department has received the official order issued by Rear Admiral R. D. Evans, when in command of the Asiatic station, on the court-martial of Paym. Harry E. Biscoe. The president of the court was Capt. Albert R. Couden, and Lieut. Col. Charles H. Lauchheimer, of the Marine Corps, was judge advocate. The charges were: Violation of a lawful regulation issued by the Secretary of the Navy; neglect of duty; culpable inefficiency in the performance of duty, and falsehood. The court found the accused guilty of the first, second and third charges, but not guilty of the charge of falsehood, and sentenced him to lose fifteen numbers in his grade. In reviewing the case Admiral Evans said:

"The proceedings of the General Court Martial in the case of Paym. Harry E. Biscoe, U.S.N., are approved. The findings upon the first, second and third charges are also approved; the finding upon the fourth charge is disapproved. The evidence adduced before the court is clear and positive in that the store-rooms of the U.S.S. Oregon were not filled and the further fact that during the time between the departure of that vessel from Yokohama, Japan, on Dec. 5, 1903, stores had been consumed on board the vessel with but little, if any, receipts of stores to replenish those used; and from these facts it is plainly evident that Paymaster Biscoe's official written statement of Dec. 25, 1903, that the store-rooms were filled to their utmost capacity was clearly false, and the findings of the court should have been guilty upon that charge. The court may have been and probably was influenced in its finding of 'not guilty' by the usual sentence which it would have been its duty to have awarded upon this charge upon a finding of 'guilty.' This, however, while perhaps only natural and due to a considerable feeling for the accused, was not proper and in accordance with the law and the regulations; and it was the duty of the court to have made its finding entirely upon the evidence, uninfluenced by other than the sworn testimony before it, and then it was empowered, after awarding an appropriate sentence upon the finding as established by the evidence, to make such recommendation of the accused to the clemency of the revising authority as in its opinion might be desirable and appropriate. The sentence, though light for the offense of which the court found the accused guilty, is approved."

The suggestion has been made to the Secretary that an order should be issued to the Service showing what evidence should be required to convict an officer of perjury or falsehood and what those terms mean from a legal point of view. It is held that Admiral Evans has invented a new definition of perjury when he states that an officer who may make a statement in perfect good faith and whose statement is afterwards proven to be incorrect is guilty of this offense. It might equally as well be said, officials of the Navy Department say, that when an officer pleads "not guilty" of any offense, no matter how slight, and is found "guilty" he commits perjury and is liable to be dismissed from the Navy. The matter is now receiving the attention of the Secretary of the Navy. That there will be an aftermath to this trial is a foregone conclusion. The friends of the paymaster have made a formal request to the Secretary of the Navy that his attorney be allowed to examine the record of the Court of Inquiry and the record of the court-martial in the case, which have been received at the Navy Department. The facts of the case are these:

About July 15, 1903, a commissary steward on board the U.S.S. Oregon was disgraced for overstaying his leave and being drunk, and another steward was transferred from the Wisconsin to take his place. The old pay yeoman who has been in the Commissary Department for some time was sent home sick, and a new commissary steward was put in charge of the division of the store room. The "General Mess Manual and Cook Book," issued by the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, contemplates putting the store room in charge of the pay yeoman, he to issue to the commissary steward. In the court-martial proceedings it was held that the directions of this pass manual were "lawful regulations of the Secretary of the Navy, which the accused had violated." This was denied by the defense. Shortly after the new commissary, Thomas, took charge, an inventory was made and the stores were turned over to him, when it was found that some of the articles were slightly short in quantity; a large majority being in excess of what the books called for. Another inventory was taken in October with the same result. But when in February a third inventory was taken, a shortage of provisions amounting to about \$2,800 was discovered. Thomas claimed that the stores were short when he took charge; that all the stores subsequently received on board were short in weight. When this shortage was reported by Paymaster Biscoe a court of inquiry was convened by the Admiral, and this court after an investigation of three days recommended that Mr. Biscoe be reprimanded, and the steward court-martialed. The Admiral disregarded the recommendations of the court; let the steward go free, and ordered Paymaster Biscoe before a court-martial.

A large shipment with provisions was expected while the vessel was in Honolulu. Mr. Biscoe wrote a letter to the captain to be forwarded to the admiral, requesting that these provisions be forwarded to Cavite on the Solace, as there was "not room enough in the store rooms at present to store them." His letter was approved by the admiral. When the Solace arrived it was found that she only carried stores which were usually put in the hold. The Alameda arrived on Dec. 25, 1903, with additional stores. The pay yeoman was instructed to write a letter to Paymaster Biscoe, requesting that these stores be transferred to the Solace for shipment to Cavite, as there was not room enough at present in the store rooms to store them. The yeoman in his letter stated that the store room was filled "to its utmost capacity." The letter was forwarded without this overstatement being corrected, but the court of inquiry on investigating the circumstances acquitted Mr. Biscoe of any intent to deceive. It was on this statement that the charge of falsehood before the court-martial was founded, but the court acquitted the defendant of this charge. There were three other charges, the specifications under which being practically the same. After the finding of the court, Thomas was disgraced by the captain for lying, and the admiral transferred him out of the Oregon. Paymaster Biscoe's counsel, who were officers from other ships in the squadron, being employed in target practice and inspection at the time of the trial, Mr. Biscoe asked for a delay until after the target practice was over. This request being refused, a civilian counsel was employed who labored under the disadvantage of not being familiar with the Service. In addition to losing fifteen numbers, Paymaster Biscoe will be called upon to make good the shortage, unless relieved by the Department or Congress.

The record of the court-martial shows that every mem-

ber of the court was challenged by the accused on the ground of prejudice, but that the civilian lawyer finally withdrew his objections to the court. It is claimed by the friends of Paymaster Biscoe that Admiral Evans refused to furnish him with a copy of the proceedings of the court of inquiry when he requested it, which refusal, although not contrary to regulations, is contrary to precedent and custom in such cases. It may be stated that there are certain high officials of the Navy Department who believe that Admiral Evans went entirely too far in his remarks on the findings of the court which tried Paymaster Biscoe when he stated that the court should have found him guilty of "falsehood." Legally, it is said, Admiral Evans's conclusions are faulty. In any event a determined effort will be made on the part of the friends of Paymaster Biscoe to show that Admiral Evans was actuated throughout by personal animus and spite in this matter and appeal for redress will certainly be made at the proper time to the Secretary of the Navy and, if necessary, to the President. The Army Articles of War contain this proviso which does not appear in the articles for the government of the Navy in this form:

"Art. 115. A court of inquiry, to examine in the nature of any transaction, of, or accusation or imputation against, any officer or soldier, may be ordered by the President or by any commanding officer; but, as courts of inquiry may be perverted to dishonorable purposes, and may be employed, in the hands of weak and envious commandants, as engines for the destruction of military merit, they shall never be ordered by any commanding officer, except upon a demand by the officer or soldier whose conduct is to be inquired of."

NEWS OF THE PHILIPPINES.

Col. Clarence R. Edwards, U.S.A., Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs of the War Department, has made an exhaustive report relative to the installation of the Philippine exhibit at the St. Louis Exposition. He states that one of the clerks connected with the force at work on the exhibit misapplied a small amount of the funds supplied for the expense of collecting and bringing the exhibit to St. Louis. The amount was less than \$500, a shortage caused by inadvertence. The clerk restored the shortage and has been dismissed from the service.

Manila despatches of April 23 state that the Moro chiefs of the Lake Lanao region in the Island of Mindanao will meet Major Robert L. Bullard, 28th U.S. Inf., at Taraca, on the east shore of Lake Lanao on May 4 for the purpose of negotiating a local civil government.

The annual report of the Civil Service Board of the Philippines, lately received in Washington, notes a gradual increase in the number of Filipinos appointed. Some officials who were of the opinion that Filipinos could not be used successfully in their bureaus, the report says, are now strong advocates of their employment.

President Roosevelt on April 23 sent to the Senate the nomination of Judge Beekman Winthrop, of the Court of First Instance, Philippine Islands, to succeed William H. Hunt as Governor of the Island of Porto Rico. Judge Winthrop went to the Philippines as the assistant executive secretary to the Philippine Commission. He made a fine record for efficiency, and during the temporary absence of Mr. Fergusson, acted for several months as Secretary of the commission.

Four hundred American professors and instructors have signed petitions asking the national conventions of the Republican and Democratic parties to incorporate in their platforms a plank pledging independence to the Filipinos.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

The civil ceremony of the marriage of Capt. Algernon Sartoris, late U.S.A., and grandson of the late General Grant, and Mlle. Germaine Cecile Noufflard, a niece of Charles E. Halle, the artist, director of the New Gallery, London, took place at Paris, France, April 25. The witnesses for Mlle. Noufflard were Charles E. Halle and Georges Reynaud. Those for Captain Sartoris were the Marquis de l'Aigle and Major T. Bentley Mott, U.S.A., United States Military Attaché. The religious ceremony took place on April 27 in the Church of St. Honoré d'Eylau. The bridesmaids were Mlle. Noufflard and Mlle. Marguerite Noufflard, sisters of the bride; Miss Marthe Mathey and Miss Lillie, an American girl who recently made her debut at the Grand Opera. The ushers were A. H. Sartoris, a cousin of the bridegroom; Maurice Noufflard, a brother of the bride, and Sir Frederick Robinson.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Tipton announce the marriage of their daughter, Bertha Leonora, to Lieut. Elliott M. Norton, U.S.A., on Wednesday, April 6, at Elizabethton, Tenn. They will be at home after May 1 at Fort Niagara, N.Y.

The wedding of Miss Desdemona Morris and Mr. Washington Sherwood Delgado will take place on the evening of June 2 at 7:30 o'clock at the residence of her mother, 2115 O street, Washington, D.C. Miss Morris is the daughter of the late Lieut. Col. Louis Thompson Morris, 4th Cav. Miss Applegarth, of Baltimore, will be maid of honor, and Mr. Fred Delgado, brother of the prospective groom, best man. There will be several bridesmaids.

An account of the wedding of Lieut. John W. McClaskey, U.S.M.C., and Miss Cyetta McQuaid, appears in our Mare Island correspondence.

Lieut. William M. Parker, 11th Inf., was married on Monday evening, April 18, to Miss Elizabeth Doyle in St. Matthew's church, San Mateo, Cal. Lieut. A. A. Hickox, 15th Inf., was best man and Lieuts. Louis Farrell, 15th Inf., and Paul C. Potter, 15th Inf., were ushers. Lieut. and Mrs. Parker will be at home at Fort D. A. Russell.

Miss Gertrude Metcalf, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles P. Metcalf, and granddaughter of the late Commodore Coldwell, U.S.N., was married to George H. Simms, of Valparaiso, Chili, on April 12, in St. Luke's church, Brooklyn, N.Y., by the rector, the Rev. Dr. Henry C. Swentzel. The bride was gowned in white chiffon cloth, trimmed with rose point and duchess lace, and carried a shower bouquet of white hyacinths.

Mrs. DeLoffre, widow of the late Major A. A. DeLoffre, U.S.A., announces the engagement of her daughter, Adele Eugenia, to Lieut. William Remsen Taylor, 3d U.S. Cav.

The wedding of Miss Mary Wallace De Witt, daughter of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Calvin De Witt, and Dr. Robert Moore Blanchard, U.S.A., took place in Washington, D. C., April 26 at the residence of the bride, the Rev. John

De Witt, of Princeton Theological Seminary, the bride's uncle, performing the ceremony. Miss Porter, of Charleston, was maid of honor, and Miss Hodges and Miss Kensatt, of Norfolk, and Miss Baird and Miss Morris, of Washington, were bridesmaids. Dr. Wallace De Witt, U.S.A., the bridegroom's brother, was his best man, and Drs. F. P. Reynolds and Thos. Devereaux, U.S.A., and Capt. J. W. Barker, 3d Inf., acted as ushers.

Post Commissary Sergt. John Imhof, U.S.A., and Miss Katie McHugh were married at El Reno, Okla., April 16.

Mrs. Bessie S. Allen, daughter of Mrs. Mary E. and the late Miles Chase Shorey, was married a few days since at her residence, 2104 Chelsea Terrace, Walbrook, Baltimore, to Lieut. Samuel Preston Edmonds, of the U. S. Revenue Cutter Service. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Charles E. Guthrie, of Strawbridge M. E. church. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Olive W. Shorey, and the groom by Lieut. William J. Wheeler, of the U. S. Revenue Cutter Windom. The bride was attired in white panne crepe over silk and chiffon, trimmed with lace, and carried a presentation bouquet of lilies of the valley and sweet peas. The maid of honor wore white silk mull over silk and carried bridesmaid roses. The groom and groomsmen wore the full dress uniform of their grade. Lieut. and Mrs. Edmonds left for New York on an extended Northern trip, and will reach Mobile, Ala., their future home, about June 1. Lieutenant Edmonds is a graduate of the U.S. Naval Academy of the class of 1887, and is well known in Baltimore, having been stationed there at different times and has had wide service, including the Behring Sea, Japan and the Philippines.

The engagement is just announced of Miss Amy Leiber, daughter of Gen. Norman Leiber, U.S.A., and Mrs. Leiber, to Mr. C. F. Stearns, of Providence, R.I. The wedding will take place in June.

Major Henry H. Ludlow, U.S.A., and Miss Amanda J. Armstead were married in Philadelphia, Pa., April 14.

Colby M. Chester, jr., a son of Rear Admiral Chester, U.S.N., and Miss Jessie Campbell Moore were married April 20 in St. Bartholomew's church, New York city, by the Rev. Dr. McConnell. The best man was Luther G. Billings, jr.

Miss Abbie Mott Sibyl Moore, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Dexter Moore, and Lieut. Clifford Carleton Carson, U.S.A., were married at the home of the bride's parents, 1902 Jefferson avenue, Toledo, O., on April 6.

Capt. and Mrs. Daniel Delehanty, of Sailors' Snug Harbor, Staten Island, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Mary Washington, to Mr. Philip Ferdinand Kobbe, jr. Both Miss Delehanty and Mr. Kobbe are well known on Staten Island and this will come as welcome news to all their friends and not entirely unexpected by a few. The wedding will take place within the twelve-month, and they will continue to make their home on Staten Island after their marriage.

Mr. Stewart Edward White, a well known author, and Miss Elizabeth Calvert Grant, granddaughter of the late Captain Marin, U.S.N., were married at Trinity church, Newport, R.I., April 28.

RECENT DEATHS.

Mr. William Lane Pearson died at the home of his eldest son, the Hon. A. J. Pearson, ex-member of Congress from Ohio, at Woodsfield, O., April 20, 1904. He was born in Alleghany County, Va., Oct. 20, 1814. His grandfather, William Pearson, was killed in the battle of Bunker Hill during the Revolution. His father was a soldier of the War of 1812. His second son is the Rev. W. H. Pearson, chaplain, U.S. Army, retired, of Asheville, N.C. One of his granddaughters is the wife of Capt. Charles T. Menoher, U.S.A., of the General Staff.

Mrs. Katherine Elsie Vincent Swinburne, wife of Capt. W. T. Swinburne, U.S.N., died in Boston, Mass., April 22.

Lieut. Col. Joseph Stewart, U.S.A., a veteran of the Mexican and Civil Wars, and father of Col. William F. Stewart, Art. Corps, U.S.A., died April 23 at Berkeley, Cal. He entered the U.S.M.A. as a cadet July 1, 1838, and was graduated July 1, 1842, as a brevet 2d lieutenant in the same class with Longstreet, Rosecrans and Jubal A. Early. In the Civil War he was Chief of Artillery in McClellan's division of the Army of the Potomac and later was Governor of the district of Alexandria. He served at various stations on the Pacific coast. He was the second oldest graduate of West Point. He was first assigned to the 1st Artillery, and subsequently served in the 4th and again in the 3d. He was retired Aug. 25, 1879.

Mrs. Grace P. Paddock, who died at 337 E. Fifty-third street, Chicago, Ill., April 25, was the widow of the late Capt. R. B. Paddock, 6th U.S. Cav., and sister of Capt. John J. Pershing, General Staff, and 1st Lieut. W. B. Pershing, 4th U.S. Cav.

Sergt. Charles Wheaton, jr., of Co. H, 1st Michigan Infantry, died at his home in Detroit, Mich., April 21, after having suffered for two weeks from a complication of diseases. He was twenty-seven years old, and a son of Capt. Charles Wheaton, U.S.A., retired. Sergeant Wheaton enlisted as a private April 25, 1868, for service in the Spanish-American War and was on duty with the 31st Michigan Infantry until May 17, 1899, when he was mustered out and honorably discharged. He retained his membership in the Michigan National Guard. The funeral was held April 21, the Light Guard Battalion and Jubilee Lodge, No. 482, I.O.O.F., attending. The interment was in Woodmere cemetery.

Gen. Joseph Dickinson died in Washington, D.C., April 26. He was among those who volunteered in March, 1861, for the defense of Washington, and was with the brigade that left Philadelphia under Col. William F. Small for the national capital, and which was fired on by the mob at Baltimore. Subsequently he became lieutenant in the 6th Pennsylvania and became adjutant general through the influence of Secretary Cameron, and was assigned to duty with the General Staff. He participated in twenty battles and numerous skirmishes, and was wounded five times. For gallantry at Williamsburg and Antietam he was brevetted colonel, and brigadier general for gallant and meritorious service at Gettysburg.

The next retirements in the Army this year on account of the age limit are the following: Capt. Theo. Sternberg, Q.M. Dept., Sept. 15; Lieut. Col. Henry S. Kilbourne, Med. Dept., Aug. 14; Major Jerome A. Watrous, Pay Dept., Sept. 6; Gen. Peter C. Hains, Corps of Engineers, July 6; Col. John R. McGinness, Ord. Dept.; Chaplain Edw. J. Vattmann, Sept. 11; Lieut. Col. S. L. Woodward, 7th Cav., Oct. 28; Lieut. Col. Peter Leary, jr., Art. Corps, Sept. 15; Col. J. J. O'Connell, 30th Inf., Dec. 16.

PERSONALS.

A son was born to the wife of Capt. William B. Lemly, U.S.M.C., at Philadelphia, Pa., April 17.

Major J. C. Gresham, 15th U.S. Cav., who is inspecting the West Virginia militia, was in Morgantown, W. Va., April 20.

Lieut. Comdr. J. B. Blish, U.S.N., who has been on duty in Schenectady, N.Y., is on the sick list, and has been ordered to the Naval Hospital, New York, for treatment.

Mrs. Shunk, wife of Major W. A. Shunk, of Fort Riley, was a visitor at Fort Logan, Col., April 22. Mrs. Shunk was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Thomas Wilson, 2d Inf.

Rear Admiral Frederick Rodgers, U.S.N., commandant of the New York Navy Yard, accompanied by Lieut. Comdr. H. C. Poundstone, his aide, called on Mayor McClellan April 22, and also paid a formal visit to Commissioner McAduo at Police Headquarters.

Chief Engr. Horace Whitworth, of the U.S.R.C. service, and Mrs. Whitworth, removed from the home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Pink at Port Townsend, Washington, to the home of Mrs. Downs in the same city, where they will board during the summer.

Gen. and Mrs. Amos S. Kimball, U.S.A., after spending two weeks most delightfully at the Princess Anne Hotel, Virginia Beach, Va., have returned to the Hotel Endicott, New York, N.Y. They intend to spend the latter part of May and the first two weeks in June at the World's Fair in St. Louis.

Mrs. Hamlet, wife of Capt. Oscar Hamlet, U.S.R.C. service, arrived at Port Townsend, Washington, April 12, from San Francisco, accompanied by her son, Lieut. Harry G. Hamlet, commanding the revenue cutter Arcata. Lieutenant Hamlet went to San Francisco for the purpose of accompanying his mother there, where she will spend the summer. She will reside at the home of Mrs. Downs.

A correspondent informs us that in the game of baseball played some time ago at Fort Monroe between the officers and the 73d Company, Coast Artillery, the 73d Company team, and not the officers, as reported, won by the score of 7 to 5. The only game the officers won in the week of April 16 was from the 13th Company. Another game of baseball was played between the officers and the 73d Company on April 21, and the 73d Company won by a score of 12 to 5. The pitching was done by Lieutenants Ohnstad and Stafford for the officers, and Corporal Leuchtenberger for the 73d Company.

Lieut. Godfrey L. Carden, U.S.R.C.S., delivered a lecture on April 23 in the new Y.M.C.A. building, 23d street near Seventh avenue, New York city, describing the display at St. Louis in the machinery department, with which he is connected. Lieutenant Carden also spoke of the great industrial plants of Europe which he visited during his recent trip abroad in the interests of the St. Louis exposition. He inspected more than three hundred establishments in Germany alone. His lecture was accompanied by some very fine stereoscopic views. Lieutenant Carden spoke on the same subjects at Yale University on April 22, and during the previous week at Columbian and Washington and Lee Universities.

At the meeting of the Michigan Commandery, M.O. L.L.U.S., held April 7, the committee on nominations reported the following for officers for the ensuing year: Commander, Geo. G. Briggs, R. R. Pealer; senior vice commander, Geo. C. Hopper; junior vice commander, C. A. Vernon, Clark S. Wortley; recorder, F. W. Swift; registrar, C. L. Williams; chancellor, James Rhines; treasurer, Lewis W. Chamberlin; chaplains, D. Burnham Tracy, George Robinson; members of the council, Robert Miller, Detroit; H. M. Duffield, jr., Detroit; E. R. P. Shurly, Detroit; L. A. Allor, Mt. Clemens; George H. Turner, Lansing; G. J. Vinton, Detroit; O. S. Tower, Ionia; L. V. B. Curry, Fenton; Chas. H. Ritter, Detroit; P. H. Withington, Jackson.

From Manila, March 17, a correspondent writes: "Such a lovely dinner was given at the New Oriente Hotel last Wednesday evening by Capt. and Mrs. Nugent for their friends, Mesdames Read, Pillow, and Lippincott, of the 14th Cavalry, now stationed at Camp Overton, Mindanao. The private dining room was decorated with flags and potted palms and other plants. The color scheme of the table was lavender and white, and the exquisite Canton and Japanese china added greatly to its beauty. Among those present were Colonel Martin and Captain Cole, of the Q.M. Dept., and Lieutenant Boggs, of the Engineers. After the dinner all went to the Army and Navy Club for one of their fortnightly hops. Manila is glad to welcome Capt. and Mrs. Nugent. They are living at the New Oriente Hotel in the walled city."

In our issue of April 23, page 890, we gave a list of the officers and council elected at the annual meeting of the New York Commandery of the Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American War at Delmonico's, April 21. Owing to the illness of Comdr. W. J. Sears the meeting was presided over by Senior Vice Commander J. W. Clous, U.S.A. The report of the treasurer showed that the Commandery was in good financial condition, and the report of the registrar showed a membership of 398 on April 1. The following were elected as delegates to the annual meeting of the National Commandery at Chicago on May 20: Brig. Gen. John W. Clous, U.S.A.; Lieut. Stephen Jenkins, late U.S.N.; Capt. Arthur R. Jarrett, U.S.V. After the meeting a collation was served. The meeting was well attended, and the members feel that the experimental stage of the order has passed and that the commandery will show a steady increase. A telegram, extending fraternal greetings was sent to Comptroller Theodore Roosevelt, the first commander of the order.

Col. Timothy E. Wilcox, chief surgeon, Department of the Columbia, having reached the age limit for active service, was retired on April 26, 1904. Colonel Wilcox was born in Litchfield, Herkimer County, N.Y., April 26, 1840, and was graduated at Union College, Schenectady, N.Y., 1861. He joined the Army of the Potomac at White House Landing, Va., May, 1862, and served in the Quartermaster's Department until the withdrawal of McClellan's command to James River. He was recalled to Alma Mater in 1863 as assistant in chemistry and instruction in physiology; continuing medical studies until graduation at Albany Medical College in 1864. He was appointed assistant surgeon, 6th New York Heavy Artillery, in December, 1864, and joined his regiment in front of Petersburg, Bermuda Hundred, Va., in January, 1865. He remained in Virginia until June, 1866, and was assistant surgeon, U.S.V., April, 1866. He was appointed assistant surgeon, U.S.A., May 14, 1867. He resigned July 1, 1868, and was appointed assistant surgeon Nov. 10, 1874; major and surgeon, 1891; lieutenant colonel, U.S.V., 1898; lieutenant colonel, U.S.A., 1902, and colonel, U.S.A., 1903.

Mrs. Knox, wife of Gen. T. T. Knox, U.S.A., is visiting friends in Washington.

Capt. Sidney Croman, U.S.A., has returned to Washington, D.C., from Panama.

Pay. Insp. C. W. Littlefield, U.S.N., has left Washington, D.C., for a short stay in New York.

Col. Green Clay Goodloe, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Goodloe have returned to Washington from a delightful trip to Cuba.

Lieut. C. L. Poor, U.S.N., who has resigned, to take effect June 20, 1904, entered the Service Sept. 6, 1892, being appointed from New York.

Major E. L. Randall, with his two daughters, Mrs. Morford and Miss Randall, after spending a pleasant winter in Florida, are now located at The Aragon, Atlanta, Ga.

At the fancy dress ball at Fort Myer recently Mrs. Barnhardt appeared as "Carmen" and not as "Camille" as the somewhat obscure handwriting of a correspondent made it appear.

Q.M. Sergt. P. Glesener, U.S.A., will sail on Saturday, April 30, on the Red Star line steamer Finland on a two or three months' trip abroad. His address will be care of U.S. Consul, Antwerp, Belgium.

Mrs. M. M. McNamee, wife of Captain McNamee, 15th Cav., who has been dangerously ill at St. Anthony's Hospital in Denver, is now improving and will in a few weeks be able to be taken to her home.

Surg. George P. Lumsden, U.S.N., who has been relieved from further duty with the recruiting service and has been designated for duty at the Norfolk Navy Yard, is a native of Richmond, Va., where he still has several brothers in business.

Major Gen. H. C. Corbin, U.S.A., was among the guests at the annual banquet of the St. George's Society at Delmonico's, New York city, April 23. The General, in the course of some remarks said: "I can wish no better fate for civilization and Christianity than that the English Army and the American Army shall never face each other, but shall forever march together in the interests of a nobler humanity."

Mrs. Cooper, wife of Rear Admiral Philip H. Cooper, U.S.N., who has recently returned from a six months' stay in Japan, reached Cincinnati, O., last week, accompanied by her son, Leslie, and her daughter, Miss Dorothy Cooper. A reporter of the Cincinnati Times-Star interviewed Mrs. Cooper, and quotes her as expressing much admiration for the Japanese. Mrs. Cooper's present home is in Morristown, N.J., and she left Cincinnati for that city on April 21.

The following were among the arrivals at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D.C., for the week ending April 27: Lieut. L. R. Sargent, U.S.N.; Lieut. H. H. Jensen, U.S.N.; Major J. S. Witcher, U.S.A.; Major W. T. Wood, U.S.A.; Lieut. H. L. Gilchrist, U.S.A.; Pay Director J. N. Speel, U.S.N.; Paym. W. B. Rogers, U.S.N.; Rear Admiral J. B. Coghlan, U.S.N.; Paym. W. R. Bowne, U.S.N.; Paym. John Clyde Sullivan, U.S.N.; Pay Insp. Thomas J. Cowie, U.S.N.; Lieut. Comdr. F. H. Bailey, U.S.N.; Lieut. H. P. McIntosh, U.S.N.; Pay Insp. W. W. Barry, U.S.N., and Ensign C. B. Hatch, U.S.N.

The "Walter Reed Memorial Association" was this week incorporated in the District of Columbia. Its purpose is to raise \$25,000 to erect a statue in Washington, D.C., to the memory of the late Major Walter Reed, M.D., U.S.A., who did so much for humanity by discovering that mosquitoes carry the yellow fever germ. The officers of the association are: President, Daniel C. Gilman, president Carnegie Institute; vice president, Gen. George M. Sternberg; treasurer, Mr. Charles J. Bell, president of the American Security and Trust Co.; secretary, Gen. Calvin DeWitt, U.S.A.; executive committee, Drs. A. F. A. King, J. R. Kean, and Walter D. McCaw.

Nominations for officers for the District of Columbia Commandery, M.O.L.L.U.S., for the ensuing year, to be balloted for at the meeting of May 4, are as follows: For commander, Col. John Watson Foster, U.S.V.; senior vice commander, Major Gen. Joseph Cabell Breckinridge, U.S.A.; junior vice commander, Rear Admiral Thomas Oliver Selfridge, U.S.N.; recorder, Bvt. Major William Pitkin Huxford, U.S.A.; registrar, Capt. George Washington Baird, U.S.N.; treasurer, 1st Lieut. William Baker Thompson, U.S.V.; chancellor, Brig. Gen. Charles Frederick Humphrey, U.S.A.; chaplain, Chaplain James Henry Bradford, U.S.V.; council, Comdr. Zera Luther Tanner, U.S.N.; Capt. Nathan Bickford, U.S.V.; Mr. Norman Newport Potts, "In Succession"; Brig. Gen. Charles Julius Allen, U.S.A.; 2d Lieut. Lyman F. W. Cushing, U.S.V.

The annual meeting of the California Commandery, M.O.L.L.U.S., will be held in San Francisco, Cal., May 18, and the nominations of officers are as follows: For commander, Major Gen. Arthur MacArthur, U.S.A.; for senior vice commander, Rear Admiral Louis Kempff, U.S.N.; for junior vice commander, Bvt. Major Gen. Harrison Gray Otis, U.S.V.; for recorder, Bvt. Lieut. Col. William Renwick Smedberg, captain, U.S.A.; for registrar, Asst. Surg. Charles Tenison Deane, U.S.V.; for treasurer, Capt. Charles Mason Kinne, U.S.V.; for chancellor, Capt. George Puterbaugh, U.S.V.; for chaplain, John Harrison Macomber, chaplain, U.S.A.; for the council, Brig. Gen. Charles Albert Woodruff, U.S.A.; Capt. Nathaniel Thayer Messer, U.S.V.; 1st Lieut. George Hewitt Wallace Wallis, late U.S.A.; Rear Admiral Oscar Walter Farenholt, U.S.N.; Capt. Edward Tracy Allen, U.S.V.

The annual banquet of the California Commandery of the Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American War was held at the St. Francis, San Francisco, Cal., April 21, and proved a delightful affair. The table was handsomely decorated in the commandery colors. Speeches were made by Admiral Farenholt, General Woodruff, General Foote, Colonel Draper, Major Stine and Lieutenant Dohrman. The other officers present were: Admiral Trille, U.S.N., Gen. Morris C. Foote, Gen. C. A. Coolidge, Major C. R. Krauthoff, Major William Stephenson and Capt. P. W. West, U.S.A., Capt. F. M. Munger, R.C.S., Capt. Henry Waite, Capt. Frederick E. Johnson. The banquet was preceded by a business meeting at which the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Commander, Admiral O. W. Farenholt, U.S.A.; senior vice commander, Capt. Parker W. West; junior vice commander, Capt. F. M. Munger; recorder, Capt. T. W. M. Draper; treasurer, Major C. R. Krauthoff; registrar, Capt. H. deH. Waite; members of council, Admiral Joseph Trille, Gen. Morris C. Foote, Gen. Charles A. Coolidge, Major William Stephenson, Capt. E. S. Heller, Lieut. F. Dohrman, jr.; delegates to the National Council, Gen. Morris C. Foote, Col. T. W. M. Draper, Lieut. William B. Cowen.

A son was born to the wife of Paym. H. P. Ash, U.S. N., at Washington, D.C., April 23.

The next retirement for age in the Revenue Cutter Service will be Capt. W. C. DeHart on June 2.

Gen. A. J. Perry, U.S.A., has left Augusta, Ga., for Washington, D.C., where he is stopping at 2003 I street.

Capt. M. J. Lenihan, 25th U.S. Inf., will leave Fort Niobrara, Neb., about May 1 for the East to spend two months' leave.

Mrs. McKee, daughter of the late President Harrison, is visiting Mrs. Arthur Lee at her home on Massachusetts avenue, Washington.

A son, Guy H. Berard Smith, jr., was born to the wife of Capt. Guy H. Berard Smith, 4th U.S. Inf., at Fort McIntosh, Tex., April 18.

Mrs. Boughton, wife of Major D. H. Boughton, U.S. A., has joined her husband at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., after visiting friends in Washington.

Capt. C. F. Humphrey, U.S.A., and Mrs. Humphrey, who have been visiting Gen. and Mrs. Humphrey in Washington, will soon leave for Honolulu.

Mrs. Silbey, widow of Col. William Silbey, U.S.A., has been visiting friends in Washington, D.C., and has joined her daughter, Mrs. Deshler, at Nutley, N.J.

Lieut. Comdr. B. T. Walling, U.S.N., has been detached from the navy yard, New York, to assume command of the naval base at Culebra, W.I., and the U.S.S. Gloucester.

Mrs. Allyn K. Capron, widow of Captain Capron, U. S.A., has been ill in Washington, D.C. She was operated on for appendicitis Thursday, April 21, at Providence hospital. Her condition is reported as very favorable.

Capt. Ransford B. Buckman, navigating officer for the Cramp's Shipbuilding Company, who was sent to Turkey in charge of the new Turkish cruiser Medjidia, has, according to advices received in Philadelphia, Pa., been made a vice admiral in the Ottoman navy and given command of the Medjidia.

Miss Alice Roosevelt attended the fête given up by the Countess Cassini for the benefit of the Red Cross Society. Among the other young ladies were Miss Townsend, Miss Oliver, Miss Ayres, daughter of the late Gen. R. B. Ayres, U.S.A.; the Misses Fremont, Miss Glover, Miss Warden, Miss Anita Poor, Miss May, the Misses Finley, Mrs. George Howard and Miss Deering.

Twelve members of the Panama Canal Commission returned to New York April 27 by the steamship Yucatan from Colon. The list included Rear Admiral J. G. Walker, U.S.N., president of the commission; Professor W. H. Burr, Gen. G. W. Davis, U.S.A.; Col. W. C. Gorgas, U.S.A.; Capt. C. E. Gillette, U.S.A.; Medical Inspector J. W. Ross, U.S.N., and Dr. L. A. LaGarde, U.S.A.

Mrs. Whitside and Miss Madeline Whitside, wife and daughter of Gen. Samuel M. Whitside, U.S.A., who passed the Lenten season at Pinehurst, North Carolina, and Camden, South Carolina, have returned to their country home at Bethesda, Maryland, near Washington. General Whitside, who has been in the Army and Navy hospital at Hot Springs, Arkansas, for some time suffering with rheumatism, is rapidly recovering.

A despatch from San Francisco, Cal., April 26, says: "Lieut. Victor C. Lewis, 28th Coast Art., U.S.A., is missing from the Presidio and no one is able to locate him. He left there on Saturday, and the only trace had of him since is a rambling letter which he sent to a newspaper friend and which gave the impression that he contemplated suicide." Lieutenant Lewis was appointed to the Army July 1, 1901, and from August, 1899, to May 11, 1901, served as an enlisted man in the 31st U. S. Vol. Inf.

Major Gen. Peter Joseph Osterhaus, who was in command of the 15th Army Corps of the Federal Service during the Civil War, arrived in New York April 26 on the steamship Finland, after an absence of fifteen years and visited old friends. He was met down the bay by three of his old comrades in arms, Henry Evers of St. Louis, who served in the 12th Missouri Volunteer Infantry when General Osterhaus was its colonel; Henry W. Cherouny, who served in the 2d Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and General Von Schack.

Rear Admirals J. C. Watson, Francis J. Higginson, and C. M. Chester and Medical Director John C. Wise and Medical Insp. D. N. Bertelette, the board appointed to examine Capt. Seth M. Ackley, retired, as provided by the special act of Congress passed this session, have found that he is physically and otherwise capable of performing active duty and he has been restored to the active list of the Navy in the place he would have held had he not been placed on the retired list for physical disability two and a half years ago, that is, immediately following Capt. Charles T. Hutchins.

The following enlisted men of the Army, in addition to those whose names have already been published, have been reported to the War Department as having passed their preliminary examinations for appointment as 2d lieutenants and have been ordered to Fort Leavenworth to take the course of instruction there, prior to taking their final and competitive examinations: Private Charles B. Martin, Co. F, 15th Cav.; Sergt. J. W. Downer, 13th Co., Const Art.; 1st Sergt. B. B. McCraskey, Co. B, 15th Cav.; Master Electrician Forrest E. Overholser; Sergt. J. B. DeLancey, Co. B, Signal Corps, and Pvt. George C. Powell, Co. F, 15th Cav.

Among those who attended Mrs. Roosevelt's musicale on Monday, April 25, were: Lieut. Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, U.S.A., and Mrs. Chaffee; Surg. General Rixey, U. S.N., and Mrs. Rixey; Capt. and Mrs. W. C. Beach, Major Borup, Capt. and Mrs. R. B. Bradford, the Misses Bradford, Gen. John G. Butler, Miss Butler, Capt. George C. Barnhardt, U.S.A., and Mrs. Barnhardt, Lieut. and Mrs. Allen, the Admiral of the Navy and Mrs. Dewey, Col. and Mrs. E. D. Dimmick, Gen. and Mrs. Francis S. Dodge, Mrs. and the Misses Fremont, Lieut. W. M. Falconer, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. A. F. Fechteler, Lieut. Commander Gibbons, Capt. and Mrs. George S. Gibbs, Col. and Mrs. D. S. Gordon, Major and Mrs. John C. Gresham, Miss Gresham, Capt. and Mrs. Albert Gleaves, Capt. and Mrs. George H. Haycock, Capt. and Mrs. Ernest Hinds, Major and Mrs. James E. Houston, Major and Mrs. E. D. Hoyle, Miss Hoyle, Pay Insp. and Mrs. Livingston Hunt, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Jordan, Lieut. Comdr. H. P. Jones, U.S.N., Captain Lassiter, Paym. John H. Marriam, Lieut. and Mrs. Preston, Capt. Frederick P. Reynolds, Lieut. F. A. Ruggles, Paym. George W. Reeves, Major and Mrs. John C. Scantling, Gen. and Mrs. John P. Story, Gen. Julius Stahl, Admiral and Mrs. Henry C. Taylor, Miss Taylor, Capt. J. R. M. Taylor, Major and Mrs. Tucker, Lieut. Col. F. A. Smith, Major and Mrs. Eben Swift, Lieut. Walter R. Gherardi, Hon. James A. Garfield and Mrs. Garfield, and Mrs. Robert McKee.

A daughter was born April 29, 1904, at Fort Lincoln, N. Dak., to the wife of Lieut. William P. Kitts, 21st Inf.

Brig. Gen. J. R. Myrick, U.S.A., retired, accompanied by his two daughters, sails for England on the Mesaba on April 30.

A son, Henry, de Mille Pitman, was born to the wife of J. R. Pitman, son of Col. J. Pitman, Ord. Dept., U. S.A., at Haskell, N.J., April 27.

A strike was formally declared by both the Boilermakers' Union and the Shipwrights' Union against the Fore River Ship and Engine Company of Massachusetts, on April 22.

A dinner was given at the Union League Club, Brooklyn, N.Y., April 27, at which Major Gen. Henry C. Corbin, U.S.A., made a most excellent speech, which we shall refer to another week.

Lieut. Comdr. F. H. Sherman, U.S.N., has been ordered to command the U.S.S. Petrel, vice Lieut. Comdr. B. Tappan, relieved, and ordered to the Naval Hospital at New York for treatment.

President Roosevelt on April 23 sent to the Senate the nomination of Judge Beakman Winthrop of the Court of First Instance, Philippine Islands, to succeed William H. Hunt as Governor of the Island of Porto Rico.

Paym. George G. Siebels, U.S.N., has been detached from the Yankee and assigned to duty at the Norfolk Navy Yard as pay officer of that yard. Previous to reporting for that duty Paymaster Siebels will pay a short visit to his home.

One of the songs sung at the dinner of the Gridiron Club in Washington, D.C., April 23, represented General Miles as the Presidential candidate of the Prohibition Party, and its refrain, "I'm on the water wagon now," was sung with much zest.

It is probable that Civil Engineer Parsons, who is now on duty at Cavite, will be transferred to Olongapo to take charge of the work on the new station there. This will obviate the necessity for sending an additional civil engineer to the Philippines.

President Roosevelt on April 23 presented to Richard H. Taylor, the secret service officer detailed at the White House, a medal of honor conferred upon him by the Navy Department for conspicuous gallantry during the hurricane at Apia, Samoa, on March 16, 1889.

In addition to his present duties in Washington, Capt. Royall R. Ingersoll, U.S.N., has been designated for duty with the General Board under the immediate supervision of the Secretary of the Navy. Captain Ingersoll's present duty is in connection with the War College.

Mrs. H. M. Hodges, wife of Comdr. H. M. Hodges, U. S.N., Chief Hydrographer of the Navy Department, gave a large reception and tea April 26 at The Highlands, Washington, in honor of Mrs. Donald McLean, Regent of the New York City Chapter, Daughters of the Revolution.

Mrs. Karl Engblum, of New York, a widow of a month, was married aboard the U.S.S. Franklin at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., April 29, to Boatswain Hanson Janecje, of the supply ship Glacier. The Rev. Dr. Stone, chaplain of the Franklin, performed the ceremony in the presence of several hundred sailors.

Dr. Edward S. Holden, Library of the Military Academy, requests us to say that a copy of the standard Infantry Tactics, by Lieut. Hugh T. Reed, U.S.A., retired, was owned by the library, U.S.M.A., when the list of Infantry Tactics prepared by Dr. Holden was printed in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of Jan. 16, 1904, page 526.

The Spanish-American War organizations have been consolidated, the new organization having a membership of 125,000. The original organizations were the Spanish War Veterans, the Spanish-American War Veterans and the Service Men of the Spanish War. Col. George W. Moulton, of Chicago, is commander-in-chief of the new body.

Capt. Charles S. Bromwell, Corps of Engineers, was this week detailed to be Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds in Washington during the absence in New York on special duty of Col. Thomas W. Symonds, Corps of Engineers. Captain Bromwell is well known in Washington from his long service in the office of the Chief of Engineers, during the administration of Gen. John M. Wilson and General Gillespie. His assignment is regarded as particularly fitting.

The War Department has been informed that 1st Lieut. David A. Snyder, 6th Inf., is to be tried at Fort Leavenworth Kas., on serious charges. The question of personal financial obligations, which it is charged the young officer has not met, is to be considered by the court, which has already been ordered by the commanding general of the department. No further information regarding the charges has been received by the War Department.

The annual meeting of the Army Relief Society was held in New York city April 28 at the home of John Bigelow. Five new life members, each giving \$100 to the work of the society, were announced. They were Samuel Sloan, Mrs. F. Gore King, Col. John J. McCook, Mrs. William E. Dodge, and Mrs. Edmund D. Smith. During the past year \$1,383 has been spent in relief, \$2,612.62 for education, \$232.41 for clothing, and \$150 on the loan fund already started. Since last year four pupils, two the sons of Army officers whom the society indorsed, have received appointments to West Point by the President. Six boys and five girls are being supported at boarding schools, and the relatives of eleven other children are receiving assistance to defray the expenses of education at home. One young woman is at Smith College. Eleven families and thirty-five children have been assisted with clothing. Major General Corbin, U.S.A., invited the society to visit Governors Island on Thursday, June 2.

Capt. Thomas D. Walker, R.C.S., and Mrs. Walker celebrated the fortieth anniversary of their marriage on April 26 at their home in the United States Apartment House, No. 194 Clinton street, Brooklyn, N.Y. It was a family reunion, as besides the members of the family in this vicinity, their son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. John P. Miller, with their children, came over from Washington for the occasion. Mr. Miller is a well known newspaper man at the national capital where he is chief correspondent in charge of the Washington bureau of the Baltimore Sun. Captain Walker has been for some years in command of the U.S.S. Gresham on the New York station, and commanded the Government patrol fleet upon the occasion of the International cup races between the Columbia and Shamrock in 1901, and also in 1903. He was recently the recipient of a vote of thanks from the New York Yacht Club for these services.

So pleased was the Clearing House Association of

New York, at the passage of the Smith bill at Albany, after a vigorous campaign carried on by the bankers, that it has decided to give to Brevet Capt. Horace C. DuVal, N.G.N.Y., a silver loving cup, in recognition of the earnest work he did for the measure. Capt. Charles Elliot Warren, formerly of the 12th N.G.N.Y., and cashier of the Lincoln National Bank and Capt. DuVal handled the legislative campaign. The bill, which went into effect immediately, amends the Negotiable Instrument law so that banks which have been liable for six years on a claim based on an indorsement forged to any draft, note or other instrument shall be liable for one year only.

Col. Charles W. Raymond, Corps of Engineers, has applied for retirement with the rank of brigadier general under the veteran retirement act after forty years' service. Colonel Raymond was graduated from the Military Academy in 1865 and under the law can count his four years cadet service towards the forty years necessary for retirement. He bases his application for advanced grade upon the fact that he served in the Civil War as a volunteer aid. Whether this will be held as actual service in the Civil War within the meaning of the veteran retirement act, may have to be decided by the Judge Advocate General of the Army. Up to date Colonel Raymond is the only officer on the active list who has applied for retirement under the provisions of the Veteran act.

Mr. Robert Hickman, director of the Columbia School of Dramatic art, will present two short plays entitled "Haroun-al-Raschid," and "Love in Idleness" at the New National Theater, Washington, D.C., on Tuesday, May 17, at 8 p.m., for the benefit of the Army Relief Society. The object of this society should appeal to all—as it is to provide relief in cases of emergency for dependent widows and orphans of officers and enlisted men of the Regular Army of the United States. Securing employment for such widows and their children also forms a part of the work. Probably the most important feature of the society is assisting in the education of the helpless children, whose fathers have given their lives in the service of their country. We feel the American people will be glad to help educate these children, and thus gladden the heart of the poor widow who is living upon an income so small that it barely allows the necessities of life. The officers of the Army Relief Society are: President, Mrs. Daniel S. Lamont, New York, N.Y.; vice president, Mrs. Adna R. Chaffee, Washington. Branch No. 2, Washington, D.C.: President, Mrs. Nelson A. Miles; vice president, Mrs. Charles F. Humphrey; recording secretary, Mrs. Herman Schreiner; corresponding secretary, Mrs. William C. Borden; treasurer, Mrs. E. A. Koerper.

LEGAL DECISIONS.

An important decision was rendered this week by the Comptroller of the Treasury in response to a request from Lieut. F. L. Pinney, commanding the submarine boat Adder, for information on the question as to whether officers of the Navy attached to submarine boats in commission are not entitled to commutation of quarters, as when at sea the officers and enlisted men serving on such craft have no quarters and have for subsistence only such food as can be prepared and put up as a luncheon. After a long discussion of the legal aspect of the question the Comptroller says: "The service of an officer attached to a submarine torpedo-boat presents all the distinguishing marks of sea service except accommodations for quarters and messing aboard ship, thus reversing the conditions on board a receivingship where quarters and mess on board are about all the characteristics of sea service remaining. The submarine boat is fitted and ready for service on the high seas and actually performs service there and at great hazard and with more discomforts and deprivations to officers and men serving on her than to those serving on vessels of the ordinary types. The submarine torpedo service seems to be the one service that can dispense with the requirements of quarters and mess aboard the vessel and yet retain sufficient of the characteristics of the sea service to entitle the officers to the higher class of pay. I am of the opinion therefore, that Lieutenant Pinney while serving under the conditions explained by him is entitled to pay for sea duty; and being on sea duty is not entitled to commutation of quarters for the two reasons explained, to wit: (1) because he is on duty with troops, and (2) there is no appropriation to pay commutation of quarters to naval officers except when on shore duty."

Capt. Alexander E. Williams, of the Army, has appealed from the action of the Auditor for the War Department in disallowing his claim for reimbursement of cost of transporting his personal baggage on change of station. It seems that without his knowledge his wife shipped his personal baggage from his home in North Carolina to his new station at Fort Logan, Captain Williams then being in the Philippines under orders for Fort Logan. The Quartermaster General recommended that Captain Williams be reimbursed the amount it would have cost the Government to have transported his baggage had it been turned over to the quartermaster for shipment. The action of the Auditor in disallowing the claim was because the shipment was contrary to the Army regulation which provides that baggage shall be turned over to the quartermaster for transportation.

An important decision was rendered this week by Justice Day for the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Rear Admiral Gibson against the United States, which involved the question of whether a captain in the Navy, who served in the Civil War, and was placed on the retired list as a rear admiral, is entitled under the Personnel act to receive three-fourths of the pay of a rear admiral of the nine higher numbers in the list of rear admirals. The Supreme Court, in the opinion handed down by Justice Day, held them not to be so entitled. The court said: "We cannot believe that it was the intention of Congress that an officer upon retirement and whose promotion shortly before retirement was made for the purpose of giving him an increase of pay as well as rank was intended to be given the higher grade of pay reserved for those of distinction or long service in the grade to which the retiring officer was promoted, leaving those in the active service who earned the right to promotion to receive the lower grade of pay. We believe it was the intention of Congress to promote a retiring officer for the purpose of pay into the next grade above that in which he served." The effect of the decision is to fix the pay of such retired rear admirals at three-fourths of the rate allowed to the nine officers of the rank who draw the pay of brigadier generals in the Army. The decision also held that the Navy Personnel act has the effect of repealing Sections 1578 and 1585 of the Revised Statutes relating to commutation of rations. A like decision was announced in the case of Rear Admiral John Lowe.

MILITARY ATHLETIC TOURNAMENT.

All the details in connection with the annual tournament of the Military Athletic League in Madison Square Garden, New York city, from May 2 to 7 inclusive, are completed. They outline a series of events calculated to show the soldiers of the Regular Army and the National Guard to the best advantage.

The complete program is as follows: The 48th Highlanders, from Toronto, Can., will be present with their full band; their exhibition will be unusually interesting and they will appear each night. The 15th United States Cavalry, a composite troop, under command of Capt. Francis J. Koester, with Lieuts. F. H. Cameron, Jr., and Charles Burnett, have been doing splendid work at Fort Myer in preparing for the show, and additional interest in their performances will be given by the fact that Troop C, of the National Guard, under Capt. De Bevoise, will also be on the program every night.

The Artillery of the U.S. Army will be represented by the 4th Battery, Field Artillery, commanded by Capt. S. M. Foote, and they too, at Fort Myer, have been under practice for a long time, and their exhibitions will be an important part of the work shown during the week.

Company E, of the 8th U.S. Infantry, under Capt. M. B. Stewart, from Governors Island, have been drilling constantly since January, and their work will equal, if not surpass, any similar drills yet seen.

During the week the 2d Battery, N.G.N.Y., Capt. David Wilson commanding, will give their galling gun drills; the 1st Battery, N.G.N.Y., Captain Wendel, will give their saber exercise; the 1st and 2d Signal Corps, N. G.N.Y., the 1st and 2d Battalions of the Naval Militia, and companies from the 12th, 14th and other regiments of the National Guard will be in the list.

The reviews each night, as arranged by Colonel Dyer, give Mayor McClellan Monday night, Colonel Dyer commanding; Tuesday night, Gen. A. R. Chaffee, Col. William G. Bates, 71st Regiment, commanding; Wednesday night, Gen. H. C. Corbin, Col. A. L. Kline, 14th Regiment, commanding; Thursday night, Gen. Albert A. Mills, U.S.A., Superintendent West Point Military Academy, Colonel Smith, 4th New Jersey, N.G., commanding; Friday night, Admiral J. B. Coghlan, U.S.N.: Col. Freeman, 1st New Jersey, N.G., commanding. Saturday will be Canadian night, with Colonel Pallett, of the Queen's Own Rifles, and Colonel Macdonald, of the 48th Regiment, reviewing officers; Col. George R. Dyer, 12th Regiment, N.G.N.Y., commanding.

The only matinees will be on Wednesday and Saturdays under the direction of the Matinee Committee, of which Brig. Gen. George Moore Smith is chairman. A military program will be given, including the Highlanders, the Cavalry, the Infantry and the Artillery, with the addition on Saturday of the 1st Signal Corps, and at these matinees there will be competitive drills by the pupils from the various military schools and academies. The athletic events will bring forward many noted men.

LAUNCH OF THE CALIFORNIA.

The new U.S. armored cruiser California was successfully launched from the yards of her builders, the Union Iron Works of San Francisco, Cal., on April 28. The electric button which started the vessel down the ways was touched by Mrs. Walter S. Martin, daughter of Henry T. Scott, president of the Union Iron Works, and the vessel was christened by Miss Florence May Pardee, daughter of Governor Pardee, of California. The launching took place under the auspices of the Native Sons of the Golden West. Among the many present were Governor Pardee and staff, Mayor Schmitts of San Francisco; Major Gen. Arthur MacArthur and staff, officers of the Navy and officers of the State Militia. The general dimensions and features of the vessel are, load water line, length 502 feet, breadth 70 feet, mean draught 24 feet, and displacement about 14,000 tons. She will have twin screws, triple expansion engines and the California, Maryland and South Dakota will be equipped with Babcock & Wilcox boilers with grate areas of 1,600 and heating surfaces of 68,000 square feet.

The designed indicated horse power is 23,000 and the proposed speed with 133 revolutions is twenty-two knots. The normal coal supply is 900 tons, the maximum 2,000 tons. The machinery weighs 2,100 tons.

The main battery is composed of four 8-inch electrically controlled rifles and of fourteen 6-inch rapid-fire guns. The auxiliary armament is made up of forty-six rapid-fire machines and automatic pieces. Electric hoists supply the ammunition at a very quick rate and the normal supply is 83 projectiles for each 8-inch, 132 for each 6-inch, and 166 for each of the eighteen one-pounder pieces.

Two submerged tubes are installed well forward of the beam. The main armor belt is 244 feet in length, from 5 to 6 inches in thickness and 7 feet in width. Above the protected deck a belt of water-excluding cellulose is carried. The complement will include 822 officers and men.

With the formal transfer of the property and franchise of the French Panama Canal Company to the United States on April 21, the last legal obstruction to the execution of the isthmian waterway project has been removed. The negotiations thus honorably concluded gave the United States, on payment of the purchase price on April 27, unencumbered title, not only to the plant and completed construction of the French Panama Canal Company, but to the canal zone itself, for which Congress has already provided a temporary form of government under the sole control of the President.

An examination has been in progress during the week at the Army Medical College in Washington for applicants for appointment to the grade of assistant surgeon in the Army. Seventeen candidates for appointment originally appeared before the board, but five were rejected physically, one withdrew his application, and five were rejected because of their obvious professional disqualifications. Six candidates finished the examination, but it is not known yet how many of this number passed. Another examination will be held beginning May 2. There are twenty vacancies in the grade of assistant surgeon in the Army.

Secretary of the Navy Moody on April 29 awarded to Larus Brothers, of Richmond, Va., the annual tobacco contract for the Navy. The contract calls for 300,000 pounds of plug tobacco, which will cost the Government \$120,000. Larus Brothers do not belong to the Tobacco Trust.

SEARCHING FOR A LOST ISLAND.

Acting upon the suggestion of Mr. J. D. Hague, the distinguished geologist, the Navy Department has undertaken a surveying expedition to determine the question of the existence of an island in the North Pacific on which the U.S. sailing ship of war *Levant* (2d) is supposed by some to have been wrecked in 1860 while en route from Hawaii to Panama. The last letter received from the commanding officer of the vessel, Comdr. William E. Hunt, U.S.N., stated that he proposed to follow a course which would take him in a direction where the island in question is supposed to be located. It seems to have appeared and disappeared, as it has been reported at times, and then again could not be found. Mr. Hague, who has given much study to the subject, is confident of its existence and he will accompany the U.S.S. *Tacoma*, which will go in search of it, after making a practice cruise from Tacoma to Honolulu, and then to San Francisco, searching for the island on the return trip. It is supposed to be a volcanic peak, such as is found in the Pacific and in the Mediterranean, appearing and disappearing at intervals. Admiral Henry Erben, U.S.N., in surveying for a cable route from San Francisco to Honolulu found the water in this vicinity shoaling off within thirty miles from some 3,000 fathoms to 800 fathoms, and then within three or four miles more to 500 fathoms, and 200 fathoms. The *Albatross* sailed over the point where the island is supposed to be located, finding a great depth of water, yet reports have come to the Department that breakers and other indications of an obstruction have been seen in that vicinity, and an effort is to be made to obtain something accurate concerning what is now known as a "doubtful danger."

The island sought for, if it exists, is probably on a line east or E.-N.E. from Hawaii. The *Levant*, en route from Honolulu to Panama would endeavor to make all the easting possible to get over to the coast of America. Possibly a northeast trade wind, well to the eastward, would have driven the ship somewhat to the northward, and she may have been wrecked on a shoal to the N.E. of Hawaii. Admiral Erben met at Honolulu in 1873 men who claimed to have seen such an island. This was after the Admiral had sounded over the spot in the *Tuscarora* showing the existence of a volcanic peak or peaks.

The *Levant* was an 18-gun sloop of war of 797 tons, 132.3 feet in length, 35.2 feet beam, drawing 16 1-2 feet of water. She is described as a comfortable but not weatherly sea boat; very stiff, steering badly, and very slow and uncertain in stays. She was over sparred and the conclusion at the time was that she had capsized in a gale. Her officers at the time she disappeared were: Commander, William E. Hunt; lieutenants, W. C. B. S. Porter, E. C. Stout, Colville Terret and R. T. Bowen; passed assistant surgeon, J. S. Gilliam; assistant surgeon, William Bradley; purser, Andrew J. Watson; master, James C. Mosely; first lieutenant marines, R. L. Browning, acting boatswain, Harrison Lamontson; acting gunner, Robert S. King; carpenter, John Jarvis; sailmaker, Charles S. Frost. They were a fine set of officers and their loss, especially just at the time the Civil War was breaking out was greatly deplored. Of the lieutenants in the Naval Register of 1860, in which the names of Porter, Stout, Terret and Bowen are found, Henry Erben, James H. Gillis, John H. Upshur, Stephen B. Luce and David B. Harmony survive, all admirals on the retired list.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

Omaha, Neb., April 26, 1904.

Adjutant General, Washington:
11th Cavalry arrived in Department and took station as follows: April 24, headquarters, band and 2d Squadron, 16 officers, 131 men, Fort Des Moines; 1st Squadron, five officers, 80 men, Fort Riley; April 25, Troops L and M, five officers, 88 men, Jefferson Barracks.

WINT, Commanding.

Chicago, Ill., April 25, 1904.

Adjutant General, Washington:
Headquarters, 3d Squadron and Troop I and K, 11th Cavalry, Captain Brooks, commanding, arrived at Fort Sheridan, Ill., 9:30 p.m., April 24, field and staff, Lieutenant Grunert and one squadron sergeant major, Troop I, Captain Brooks, Lieutenants Shelly and Warren and 46 men, Troop K, Lieutenant Ryan and 46 men.

GRANT, Commanding.

Omaha, Neb., April 26, 1904.

Adjutant General, Washington:
Companies C and L, 25th Inf., three officers, 123 men left Fort Des Moines, April 25, and arrived for station Fort Niobrara, April 26.

WINT, Commanding.

San Francisco, April 25, 1904.

Adjutant General, Washington:
An accident was caused by head on collision of troop train and light engine near Needles of Santa Fe Railroad at 11:20 a.m., April 24. Result two dead, thirteen injured. Have convened board of officers to investigate. Troops were recruits leaving Jefferson Barracks, April 21, en route to Philippines, arrived here 6 p.m., April 25. Injured sent at once to General Hospital, Presidio. Eugene Coone and James N. Bowers, dead, bodies sent to their homes. Injured: Evie Bargo, contusion; Walter Hawkins, compound fracture; Noah Hall, simple fracture; Jacob W. Sundberg, simple fracture; Freelin Thompson, contusion; Harry J. Vogel, simple fracture; Ira N. Craig, contusion; Mac C. Hardman, fracture; John McNeese, contusion; Fred L. Niebauer, contusion; George L. Plummer, contusion; Joe Wilfong, contusion; Charles Henrickson, contusion. Condition of Bargo and Hawkins fair. All others good.

MACARTHUR, Commanding.

THE ARMY

Secretary of War—William H. Taft.
Asst. Secretary of War—Robert Shaw Oliver.
Lieut. Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, Chief of Staff.

ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate April 27, 1904.
Promotions in the Army.

Artillery Corps.

To be captains.

First Lieut. Elijah B. Martindale, Jr., A.C., Jan. 21, 1904.
First Lieut. John W. Kilbreth, Jr., A.C., April 1, 1904.
First Lieut. Le Vert Coleman, A.C., April 7, 1904.

To be 1st lieutenants.

Second Lieut. Laurin L. Lawson, A.C., Dec. 14, 1903.
Second Lieut. William K. Moore, A.C., Jan. 2, 1904.

Subsistence Department.

Capt. Alexander M. Davis, C.S., to be commissary with the rank of major, March 17, 1904.

Infantry Arm.

First Lieut. William H. Jordan, Jr., 15th Inf., to be captain, April 14, 1904.
First Lieut. Courtland Nixon, 2d Inf., to be captain, April 14, 1904.

Military Secretary's Department.

Lieut. Col. Henry P. McCain, A.A.G., to be A.A.G., with the rank of colonel, April 23, 1904.
Major John Tweedie, Assistant Chief of the Record and Pension Office, to be A.A.G. with the rank of lieutenant colonel, April 23, 1904.

Medical Department.

Lieut. Col. Valery Havard, deputy surgeon general, to be assistant surgeon general with the rank of colonel, April 23, 1904.

Major William H. Corbuser, surgeon, to be deputy surgeon general with the rank of lieutenant colonel, April 23, 1904.

Capt. Charles F. Kieffer, assistant surgeon, to be surgeon with the rank of major, April 23, 1904.

Corps of Engineers.

To be colonels.

Lieut. Col. Alexander M. Miller, C.E., April 23, 1904.
Lieut. Col. Milton B. Adams, C.E., April 23, 1904.
Lieut. Col. William R. Livermore, C.E., April 23, 1904.

To be lieutenant colonels.

Major Richard L. Hoxie, C.E., April 23, 1904.
Major William L. Marshall, C.E., April 23, 1904.
Major Joseph H. Willard, C.E., April 23, 1904.
Major William H. Bixby, C.E., April 23, 1904.
Major William T. Rossell, C.E., April 23, 1904.

To be majors.

Capt. Graham D. Fitch, C.E., April 23, 1904.
Capt. Cassius E. Gillette, C.E., April 23, 1904.
Capt. David Du B. Gaillard, C.E., April 23, 1904.
Capt. Harry Taylor, C.E., April 23, 1904 (subject to examination.)

To be captains.

First Lieut. Edwin R. Stuart, C.E., April 23, 1904.
First Lieut. George M. Honman, C.E., April 23, 1904.

To be 1st lieutenants.

Second Lieut. Arthur Williams, C.E., April 23, 1904.
Second Lieut. Wildurr Willing, C.E., April 23, 1904.

Appointments in the Army.

Military Secretary's Department.

Brig. Gen. Fred C. Alsworth, Chief of the Record and Pension Office of the War Department, to be the Military Secretary with the rank of major general, with rank from April 23, 1904.

Col. William P. Hall, A.A.G., to be A.A.G. with the rank of brigadier general, with rank from April 23, 1904.
Capt. Henry A. Barber, 25th Inf., to be Assistant Chief of the Record and Pension Office with the rank of major, April 23, 1904.

To be brigadier general on the retired list.

Col. Timothy E. Wilcox, assistant surgeon general, to rank from April 23, 1904, on which date he will be retired from active service by operation of law on account of age.

S.O. APRIL 23, 1904, WAR DEPARTMENT.

Leave for three months is granted 1st Lieut. Alfred B. Putnam, C.E.

Leave for three months is granted 1st Lieut. George H. R. Gosman, asst. surg.

G.O. 72, APRIL 21, 1904, WAR DEPARTMENT.

The 56th and 59th Companies of Coast Artillery are relieved from duty in Porto Rico and will proceed to and take station as follows: The 56th Company at Fort Leavenworth, N.Y.; the 59th Company at Fort Andrews, Mass.

G.O. 73, APRIL 27, 1904, WAR DEPARTMENT.

I. To facilitate the transfer of property under the general provisions of paragraph 1604 of the Army Regulations, as amended by G.O. No. 8, H.Q.A., A.G.O., Jan. 26, 1903, in the cases of members of the Hospital Corps en route to and from the Philippines, the medical officer to whom the men report and who should take up the quartermaster's, medical and ordnance property in their possession and account for the same until the final disposition of the men is determined is announced to be—
First—For men en route to the Philippines, the surgeon of Luneta Barracks, Manila.
Second—For men en route to the United States, the surgeon at Fort McDowell, Cal.

Orders for transfer of Hospital Corps men to and from the Philippines as above will in future be issued to accomplish the object herein directed.

II. So much of G.O. No. 2, H.Q.A., A.G.O., March 11, 1903, as assigns Fort Scammel, Me., to the Artillery District of Portland is revoked and the post being ungarrisoned and without armament is placed under the supervision of the Engineer Department of the Army.

By order of the Secretary of War:

ADNA R. CHAFFEE, Lieut. Gen., Chief of Staff.

G.O. 74, APRIL 27, 1904, WAR DEPARTMENT.

Announces that the school established at Fort Monroe, Va., for an advanced class of qualified gunners, having proved its usefulness, and having been officially designated as the School for Master Gunners, regulations governing it are published, which supersede previous regulations, and which we shall give another week.

Each candidate must apply in writing to his post commander for permission to take the examination, stating in said application his intention to re-enlist in the Coast Artillery if accepted. No soldier will be examined unless he is of good character, of at least two years' service by June 1 of the year of his examination, and approved by the post commander.

G.O. 15, APRIL 15, 1904, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

Major Samuel W. Dunning, A.A.G., having reported, is announced as adjutant general of this department, relieving Major John R. Williams, A.A.G., who will remain on special duty at these headquarters until June 1, 1904, when he will stand relieved.

G.O. 16, APRIL 16, 1904, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.

The 11th Cavalry, which arrived in this department on the transport *Sheridan* on April 15, and which is now in camp at the Presidio of San Francisco, will proceed to the following stations:

Headquarters, band and 2d Squadron, to Fort Des Moines, Iowa; the lieutenant colonel and 1st squadron, to Fort Riley, Kas.; the major and staff of the 3d Squadron, and Troops I and K, to Fort Sheridan, Ill.; Troops L and M, to Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

CIR. 4, APRIL 12, 1904, DEPT. OF DAKOTA.

Publishes instructions relating to the post recruiting service to take the place of those published in Cir. No. 5, series of 1903, from these headquarters:
Instructions from the Secretary of War of Sept. 19, 1903, indicate imperative necessity for energetic action on the part of post recruiting officers and others concerned in developing the post recruiting service. Accordingly post recruiting officers in this department are enjoined to increase their exertions in obtaining needed recruits at or in the vicinity of their posts, and to persistently continue their efforts in this direction while recruits are needed.

Recruiting officers are invited to make from time to

time through military channels to these headquarters any suggestions as to changes in this method that in their judgment would contribute to increase enlistments.

G.O. 18, APRIL 29, 1904, DEPT. OF LAKES.

Troops I and K, 11th Cav., are assigned to station at Fort Sheridan, Ill.

CIR. 2, APRIL 21, 1904, DEPT. OF LAKES.

The chief paymaster of the department has called attention to the fact that it frequently happens that soldiers present themselves for payment or their final statements are received by mail before the required notification is received. This either causes delay or expense to the soldier or, as is usually the case, the final statements are paid by the paymaster without verification. As forgeries have been committed and amounts raised on accounts the latter is attended with risk.

The soldier frequently forgets to bring his deposit book or has lost it and has not made the affidavit required by A.R. 1548, in which case he is caused delay and expense as the paymaster is not allowed to pay without the book or affidavits.

All officers of this command will comply strictly in future with the requirements of A.R. 106 and 1548.

By command of Brigadier General Grant:

H. LIGGETT, Major, A.A.G., A.G.

G.O. 24, APRIL 20, 1904, DEPT. OF MISSOURI.

Capt. Theodore B. Hauser, commissary, is assigned to duty as assistant to the chief commissary of the department.

G.O. 19, APRIL 18, 1904, DEPT. OF TEXAS.

First Lieut. Garrison McCaskey, 25th Inf., A.D.C., in addition to his other duties, is announced as inspector of rifle practice of the department, relieving Capt. Charles D. Roberts, 7th Inf., acting judge advocate.

G.O. 3, APRIL 11, 1904, DIST. OF PORTO RICO.

First Lieut. Aristides Moreno, Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry, is temporarily relieved as adjutant general of the District of Porto Rico.

Second Lieut. S. G. Bryant, Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry, is announced as adjutant general of the District of Porto Rico, during the absence on leave of 1st Lieut. Aristides Moreno.

G.O. 16, MARCH 15, PHILIPPINE DIVISION.

Upon arrival in Manila Bay, the 12th Infantry, will proceed to Iloilo, Panay, to be reported to the commanding general, Department of the Visayas, for assignment to stations, relieving the 29th Infantry, which upon being relieved, will proceed to Manila on the transport *Sherman*, thence to San Francisco, Cal.

G.O. 18, MARCH 11, 1904, DEPT. OF LUZON.

Directs that the troops in this department will be paid monthly, when practicable, and pay-rolls will be prepared accordingly, commencing with the current month.

G.O. 19, MARCH 16, 1904, DEPT. OF LUZON.

Co. E, 14th Inf., now at Sorsogon, Sorsogon, will proceed to Legaspi, Albay, not later than April 15, 1904, reporting upon arrival to the commanding officer for duty at that station.

G.O. 20, MARCH 16, 1904, DEPT. OF LUZON.

Publishes the proceedings of a G.C.M. at Malate Barracks, Manila, of which Capt. John P. Hains, A.C., was president, and 1st Lieut. John L. DeWitt, 20th Inf., was judge advocate, for the trial of 2d Lieut. Herman Hering, Philippine Scouts.

Charge I.—Behaving with disrespect towards his commanding officer.

Charge II.—Disobedience of orders.

Charge III.—Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline.

The court found the accused "guilty" of the first charge, but "not guilty" of the second and third, and sentenced Lieutenant Hering, "To be suspended from rank and command for three months, during which time he shall be confined to the limits of such post as the reviewing authority may direct, and to forfeit to the United States one-half of his pay during the same period."

The sentence was approved by General Randall and ordered executed, the confinement portion thereof at Nasugbu, Batangas Province, P.I., the station of his company.

G.O. 11, MARCH 4, 1904, DEPT. OF VISAYAS.

Major Daniel A. Frederick, A.A.G., having reported, is announced as adjutant general of the department.

G.O. 12, MARCH 12, 1904, DEPT. OF VISAYAS.

First Lieut. Mack K. Cunningham, Signal Corps, is relieved from further duty at these headquarters, vice 1st Lieut. Clarke B. Smith, C.E., aide-de-camp, who is announced as signal officer of the department.

GENERAL STAFF.

Major William A. Mann, General Staff, having reported, is assigned to station in Manila, to date from March 12 (March 14, Phil. Div.).

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Major John F. Guilfoyle, A.A.G., is detailed as a member of the Army Retiring Board to meet in Washington, D.C., vice Capt. J. R. M. Taylor, 14th Inf., relieved. (April 23, W.D.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Capt. Bertram T. Clayton, Q.M., having reported his arrival at San Francisco, Cal., will proceed to New Orleans, relieving Capt. Jacob E. Bloom, commissary, of his temporary duty in charge of that office. (April 23, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. William Martin, now at San Francisco, will proceed to Fort Monroe, to relieve Post Q.M. Sergt. Raymond Beale, who will proceed to Fort Howard, for duty. (April 23, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. George B. Crommelin (appointed April 23, 1904, from sergeant, 99th Co., C.A.), now at Fort Morgan, Ala., will proceed to Fort Slocum, N.Y., to relieve Post Q.M. Sergt. Alexander Newman, who will proceed to Fort Clark, Texas, to relieve Post Q.M. Sergt. Henry N. Clarke, Sergeant Clarke when relieved will proceed to the Presidio of San Francisco, for transportation to Manila, on the first available transport. (April 23, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Alvin Arndt will proceed to Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga, Luzon, for duty, relieving Post Q.M. Sergt. William Martin, who will proceed to San Francisco, Cal. (March 2, Phil. Div.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Post Commissary Sergt. Paul L. Spaney, Fort Gibbon, will proceed to the Army General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, for treatment. (April 21, W.D.)

Post Commissary Sergt. William J. Tobin will proceed to San Francisco, Cal. (March 4, Phil. Div.)

Post Commissary Sergt. Greek P. Irwin, will proceed after April 1, 1904, to Ilagan, Isabela, Luzon, for duty. (March 14, Phil. Div.)

Capt. Harry E. Wilkins, commissary, from duty as assistant to the commissary general, to take effect upon the expiration of his present leave, and will then proceed to Chicago, Ill., for duty. (April 23, W.D.)

Post Commissary Sergt. Henry H. Allee will proceed to Balluag, Bulacan, Luzon, for duty, relieving Post Commissary Sergt. Peter Eitelberg, who will proceed to San Francisco, Cal. (March 2, D. Phil.)

Post Commissary Sergt. William J. Browne will pro-

ceed to Camp McGrath, Batangas, Luzon, for duty, relieving Post Commissary Sergt. Charles Bleisener, who will proceed to San Francisco, Cal. (March 3, D. Phil.)

Post Commissary Sergt. Lewis R. Taft, now in Manila will report to the depot commissary, for duty on the transport Lisum, relieving Post Commissary Sergt. Wesley Baughn, who will proceed to San Francisco, for orders. (March 3, Phil. Div.)

Post Commissary Sergt. Ferdinand Rohde, will proceed to Camp Hartsborne, Laguna, Samar, for duty, relieving Post Commissary Sergt. August Baumann, who will proceed to San Francisco, Cal. (March 3, Phil. Div.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Capt. John S. Kulp, asst. surg., having reported is assigned to duty as C.O., Company of Instruction, Hospital Corps, No. 2, Fort McDowell, Cal., to date March 30, 1904. (April 7, D. Cal.)

First Lieut. William P. Banta, M.D., now at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, will proceed to Leon Springs, Texas, for duty. (April 13, D. Tex.)

First Lieut. Frank Howell, asst. surg., will proceed from Fort McPherson, Ga. to Fort Screven, Ga., for temporary duty. (April 14, D.G.)

First Lieut. John W. Hanner, asst. surg., will proceed to Camp McGrath, Batangas, for duty relieving Contract Surg. Chas. F. Kuhn, who will proceed to Camp Gregg, Pangasinan, for duty. (March 9, D. Luzon.)

First Lieut. George H. Crabtree, asst. surg., Sergt. 1st Class John J. Connellan, H.C., are detailed for duty in connection with the Military Athletic Tournament, Madison Square Garden, New York city, which commences May 2, 1904. (April 26, D.E.)

First Lieut. Philip W. Huntington, asst. surg., having reported, will proceed to Sorogson, for duty, relieving 1st Lieut. William R. Eastman, asst. surg., who, will proceed to Manila. (March 7, D. Luzon.)

First Lieut. Irvine W. Patton, asst. surg. (Fort Hamilton, N.Y.), will report not later than April 29, 1904, to the C.O. Fort Jay, N.Y., for temporary duty with the troops going to Sea Girt, N.J. (April 23, D.E.)

Contract Surg. David D. Hogan, having reported will proceed to Silang, Cavite, for duty relieving Contract Surg. Joseph W. Reddy, who will proceed to Manila, report to the chief surgeon of the department for instructions. (March 8, D. Luzon.)

Leave for seven days, to take effect from April 22, 1904, is granted Capt. Alexander N. Stark, asst. surg. (April 23, W.D.)

Leave for two months, to take effect May 30, 1904, is granted 1st Lieut. George H. Crabtree, asst. surg. (April 23, W.D.)

The C.O. Fort Jay, N.Y., will direct Sergt. Ernest W. Steinbuechel, H.C., to accompany the troops under orders from those posts for Sea Girt, N.J. (April 23, D.E.)

30, 1904, is granted Contract Dental Surg. E. P. Tignor, Fort Riley, (April 14, D. Mo.)

The leave granted Contract Surg. A. P. Goff, is extended one month. (April 25, W.D.)

The retirement from active service, April 26, 1904, of Col. Timothy E. Wilcox, asst. surg. general, by operation of law, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved June 30, 1882, is announced. (April 26, W.D.)

Leave for four months, to take effect on or about June 1, 1904, is granted Major Charles F. Mason, surg. (April 27, W.D.)

Leave for twenty-one days, to take effect as soon after June 5, 1904, as his services can be spared, is granted 1st Lieut. William L. Little, asst. surg. (April 18, D.G.)

Leave for seven days, to take effect on or about April 22, 1904, is granted 1st Lieut. Wallace DeWitt, asst. surg. (April 18, Nor. Div.)

The following named sergeants, H.C., now on duty at the stations set opposite their respective names, having been appointed sergeants to rank from January 12, 1904, will report to their respective C.O., for duty: Arthur E. Brown, Convalescent Hospital, Corregidor Island; Frank Herbig, Dispensary, Fort Santiago, Manila; Edward M. Gross, office sanitary inspector, headquarters Philippines Division, Manila, and Thomas Salmon, Camp Jossman, Guimaras P.I. (March 7, D. Phil.)

Sergts. 1st Class Charles W. Albright and Oscar A. Manseau, H.C., Fort McDowell, Cal., will report to the C.O., 11th Cav., in camp, Presidio of San Francisco, to accompany detachments of that command to Fort Des Moines, Iowa, and to Fort Sheridan, Ill., and upon the completion of this duty will avail themselves of the furloughs granted them, reporting upon expiration of furlough at Fort McDowell. (April 18, D. Cal.)

Sergt. Fitz W. Donoho, H.C., Presidio of San Francisco, will report for duty at department rifle range, Point Bonita, Cal., relieving Sergt. Arthur L. Davis, H.C., who will report at Presidio of San Francisco, for duty. (April 15, D. Cal.)

Sergt. Victor E. Ruehl, H.C., from duty at Binan, Laguna, to San Francisco. (March 21, Phil. Div.)

Sergt. Bruno T. O. Hoffmann, H.C., Fort Bliss, Texas, will be sent to Fort McDowell, Cal., and from there to Manila, on the transport sailing from San Francisco on or about May 1, 1904. (April 21, W.D.)

Sergt. Edgar M. Wright, H.C., is transferred to Fort Huachuca, Arizona Territory. (April 23, W.D.)

Leave for fifteen days to take effect on or about April 23, 1904, is granted Sergt. Joseph Stahl, H.C., to report for duty at Fort Crook, Neb. (April 14, D. Mo.)

Sergt. John Praneuf, H.C., from duty at Cuartel de Espana, to Tabaco, Albay, for duty. (March 9, D. Luzon.)

Sergt. 1st Class Julius Strauss, H.C., is relieved from duty at Aparri, Cagayan, Luzon, and will be sent to report to the C.O., casual detachment, Luneta Barracks, Manila, to await the sailing of the first available transport for San Francisco. (March 2, Phil. Div.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Leave in accordance with the provisions of the joint resolution of Congress approved April 20, 1904, is granted Major Thomas W. Symons, C.E., to take effect upon his relief from duty in charge of public buildings and grounds in the D.C. (April 26, W.D.)

Major James C. Sanford, C.E., is assigned as engineer of the Fourth Lighthouse District, to relieve Col. William A. Jones, C.E., of that duty. (April 26, W.D.)

Capt. Charles S. Bromwell, C.E., is relieved from his present duties, and will repair to Washington and report to the Chief of Engineers on May 31, 1904, for duty in charge of the public buildings and grounds in the District of Columbia, to relieve Major Thomas W. Symons, C.E., colonel, and Captain Bromwell will also relieve Major Symons of all other duties in his charge. (April 26, W.D.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.

Major Thomas C. Goodman, paymaster, is granted leave for ten days, to take effect April 20, 1904. (April 18, D.G.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Ord. Sergt. William Davis will proceed to Jolo, Jolo, for duty relieving Ord. Sergt. Bernhard Jager, who will proceed to San Francisco, for orders. (March 4, Phil. Div.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

First Lieut. J. E. Hemphill, Signal Corps, will proceed from Fort Wood, N.Y., to Fort Schuyler, N.Y., for the purpose of receiving instruction in wireless telegraphy. (April 23, D.E.)

First-class Sergt. Harry F. Jordan, Signal Corps, Benicia Barracks, will proceed to Omaha, for duty. (April 21, W.D.)

First-class Sergt. Frank P. Turner, Signal Corps, will proceed to Benicia Barracks, for duty in the Philippine Islands. (April 21, W.D.)

First-class Sergt. Frank Grundler, Signal Corps, will proceed to St. Louis, for duty in connection with the Signal Corps exhibit at the Exposition. (April 21, W.D.)

First Class Sergt. Edwin Northstrom, Signal Corps, will proceed to Batangas, Batangas, for duty as telegraph operator in charge. (March 16, Phil. Div.)

First-class Sergt. Burt E. Grabo, Signal Corps, will proceed to St. Louis, Mo., for duty in connection with the Signal Corps exhibit at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. (April 21, W.D.)

First-class Sergt. Charles W. Stalze, Co. C, Signal Corps, Presidio of San Francisco, will proceed, not later than May 1, 1904, to Fort Baker, Cal., for duty in connection with telephone and fire-control system lines. (April 16, D. Cal.)

The following changes of duties of officers on duty in the office of the chief signal officer of the Army are made to take effect April 18, 1904:

Capt. Edgar Russell to duty as assistant to the chief signal officer of the Army; Capt. George S. Gibbs, to duty as the officer in charge of the electrical division of the Signal Office, relieving Captain Russell; 1st Lieut. William A. Covington, is assigned to duty as the officer in charge of the examining division of the Signal Office, relieving Captain Gibbs; 1st Lieut. E. Alexis Jeunet, is assigned to duty as the officer in charge of the telegraph division of the Signal Office, relieving Captain Gibbs. (April 16, Signal Office.)

Capt. Charles S. Wallace, Signal Corps, upon his arrival at Seattle, Washington, will report in person to Lieut. Col. James Allen, in charge of the installation of the Alaskan cable. (April 22, W.D.)

CAVALRY.

5TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. A. STEDMAN.

Capt. C. G. Hall, 5th Cav., from Fort DuChesne, to Fort Logan for surgical treatment. (April 16, D. Colo.)

6TH CAVALRY.—COL. A. SMITH.

The following transfers in the 6th Cav., are made at the request of the officers concerned: First Lieut. Patrick W. Gulney from Troop I to Troop B; 1st Lieut. Archie Miller from Troop B to Troop I.

7TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. MORTON.

Major Ezra B. Fuller, 7th Cav., to report to Col. W. M. Wallace, 15th Cav., president of the Army Retiring Board at the War Department for examination. (April 26, W.D.)

8TH CAVALRY.—COL. G. S. ANDERSON.

Capt. Malvern-Hill Barnum, 8th Cav., will assume charge of all quartermaster's construction work at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., relieving Major Thomas Cruse, Q.M., of that duty. (April 26, W.D.)

Leave for seven days is granted 4th Lieut. Sebring C. Megill, 8th Cav. (April 20, Staff College.)

9TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. S. GODFREY.

First Lieut. Dennis P. Quinlan, 9th Cav., is relieved from treatment at the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., and will join his proper station. (April 23, W.D.)

Sick leave for three months is granted 1st Lieut. Dennis P. Quinlan, 9th Cav. (April 23, W.D.)

11TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. D. THOMAS.

Major Homer W. Wheeler, 11th Cav., is granted leave for four months, to take effect upon the arrival of his regiment at Nagasaki, Japan, en route to the United States. Major Wheeler is authorized to return to his proper station in the United States via Asia and Europe, without additional expense to the Government, one month being allowed for travel. (March 4, Phil. Div.)

15TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. M. WALLACE.

Leave for two months, to take effect about June 1, 1904, is granted Capt. Julian R. Lindsey, 15th Cav. (April 25, D.E.)

Leave for three months is granted 1st Lieut. Charles E. McCullough, 15th Cav. (April 25, At. Div.)

Sick leave for one month is granted Capt. Kenzie W. Walker, 15th Cav., extension of ordinary leave granted him. (April 27, D.E.)

ARTILLERY CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. J. P. STORY, CHIEF OF ARTILLERY.

Leave for one month and fourteen days, to take effect about May 1, 1904, is granted Capt. Frank E. Harris, A.C. (April 26, D.E.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Willis G. Peace, A.C., is extended ten days. (April 14, D.G.)

Leave for one month and ten days, to take effect about April 20, 1904, is granted 2d Lieut. S. C. Cardwell, A.C., Fort Miley, Cal. (April 12, D. Cal.)

Second Lieut. Albert S. Fuger, A.C., is granted leave for three months with permission to visit China and Japan, to take effect April 20, 1904. (March 17, Phil. Div.)

Leave for twenty days is granted Capt. Hugh LaF. Applewhite, A.C. (April 22, D.E.)

The leave granted Capt. James W. Hinkley, Jr., A.C., is further extended five days. (April 23, D.E.)

Capt. W. E. Farr, A.C., Fort McHenry, Md., will proceed to Battery C, Field Artillery, organized militia of Pennsylvania. (April 23, D.E.)

Capt. Henry C. Davis, A.C., will proceed at the proper time from Fort Monroe, Va., to Fort Totten, N.Y., on business pertaining to the subject of instruction in submarine mining. (April 23, W.D.)

Major Henry A. Reed, A.C., is relieved from duty at San Juan, P.R., and will return to the United States on the transport which will convey the 56th and 59th Companies, C.A., and then proceed to Fort Caswell, N.C., and assume command of that post. (April 23, W.D.)

First Lieut. Arthur P. S. Hyde, A.C., is transferred from the unassigned list to the 100th Co., C.A., and will proceed to the United States on the transport which will convey the 56th and 59th Companies, C.A., and then join the company. (April 23, W.D.)

First Lieut. William H. Monroe, A.C., now attached to the 47th Co., C.A., is assigned to the 56th Co., C.A., and will join the latter company upon its arrival at Fort Wadsworth, N.Y. (April 23, W.D.)

First Lieut. Jacob E. Wyke, A.C., is transferred from the 56th Co., C.A., to the 59th Co., C.A., and will join the latter company upon its arrival in the United States from Porto Rico and proceed with it to Fort Andrews, Mass. (April 23, W.D.)

First Lieut. Willis C. Metcalf, A.C., is transferred from the 59th Co., C.A., to the 47th Co., C.A., as attached thereto, and will join the latter company upon the arrival of the first named company in the United States. (April 23, W.D.)

Capt. Clint C. Hearn, A.C., is detailed to inspect Co. H, 72d Regiment of Infantry, Virginia Volunteers, at Smithfield, Va. (April 21, At. Div.)

So much of par. 3, S.O. No. 87, April 13, 1904, W.D., as transferred Capt. Winfield S. Norton, A.C., from the 49th Co., C.A., to the 23d Co., C.A., and directed him to join the latter company is revoked. (April 22, W.D.)

Leave for fourteen days is granted Capt. Edmund M. Blake, A.C. (April 27, W.D.)

So much of par. 20, S.O. 72, March 26, 1904, W.D., as transferred Capt. Winfield S. Norton, A.C., from the unassigned list to the 49th Co., C.A., and directed him to join that company is revoked. (April 22, W.D.)

So much of par. 3, S.O. 87, as transferred 1st Lieut. John W. Kilbreth, Jr., A.C., from the 51st Co., C.A., to the 49th Co., C.A., is revoked. (April 22, W.D.)

First Lieut. John W. Kilbreth, Jr., A.C., is transferred from the 51st Co., C.A., to the 23d Co., C.A., and will join the latter company. (April 22, W.D.)

First Lieut. Robert B. Mitchell, A.C., ordered to Fort Monroe, Va., for treatment. (April 28, W.D.)

Leave for ten days is granted Capt. Alfred M. Hunter, A.C. (April 18, D.G.)

The leave taken by Capt. Philip R. Ward, A.C., is ex-

tended twenty-three days. (April 18, D.G.)

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about June 21, 1904, is granted 2d Lieut. Stephen Abbot, A.C., Fort Riley. (April 12, D.M.)

Second Lieut. Alfred A. Maybach, A.C., will proceed to St. Louis, for the purpose of inspecting, testing and putting in complete order the exhibit of the School of Submarine Defense at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, and will return to his proper station not later than June 1, 1904. (April 23, W.D.)

First Lieut. Francis W. Ralston, A.C., submarine mine officer, Artillery District of Narragansett, will proceed to Fort Rodman, Mass., to conduct instruction in submarine mining, during the month of May, 1904. (April 23, D.E.)

INFANTRY.

3D INFANTRY.—COL. T. C. WOODBURY.

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect on or about April 19, is granted Capt. John W. Barker, 3d Inf., Fort Thomas. (April 11, D. Lakes.)

First Lieut. Bernard Sharp, 3d Inf., is assigned to Co. E of that regiment. (April 26, W.D.)

First Lieut. John S. Chambers, 3d Inf., is transferred from Co. E to Co. M of that regiment, and will join the latter company. (April 26, W.D.)

8TH INFANTRY.—COL. F. A. SMITH.

The leave granted Chaplain William Colbert, 8th Inf., is extended three months. (April 23, W.D.)

9TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. REGAN.

Leave for two months, to commence between June 20 and 30, is granted 1st Lieut. George W. Wallace, 9th Inf. (April 23, D.E.)

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about May 10, 1904, is granted 2d Lieut. Robert L. Meador, 9th Inf. (April 23, D.E.)

13TH INFANTRY.—COL. A. C. MARKLEY.

Leave for three months to take effect on or about May 15, 1904, is granted 1st Lieut. Walter C. Jones, 13th Inf. (April 25, W.D.)

14TH INFANTRY.—COL. S. P. JOCELYN.

First Lieut. Joseph L. Gilbreth, 14th Inf., from sick in the First Reserve Hospital, to Camp Connell, Calbayog, Samar, for duty with his company. (March 2, Phil. Div.)

17TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. T. VAN ORSDALE.

Chaplain Francis B. Doherty, 17th Inf., to Cottabato, Mindanao, for duty. (March 21, Phil. Div.)

18TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. B. HALL.

Second Lieut. John K. Cowan, 18th Inf., from sick in the First Reserve Hospital, to Camp Warwick, Cebu, for duty with his company. (March 21, Phil. Div.)

21ST INFANTRY.—COL. C. A. WILLIAMS.

First Lieut. William P. Kitts, 21st Inf., having been relieved by the War Department from further duty as constructing quartermaster at Fort Lincoln, N.D., will proceed to Fort Snelling, Minn., and rejoin his company. (April 12, D.D.)

Capt. Charles R. Howland, 21st Inf., will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for temporary duty in charge of construction of protected target range at the Presidio of San Francisco, and upon the completion of this duty will rejoin his proper station. (April 23, W.D.)

Leave for four months is granted 2d Lieut. George C. Mullen, 21st Inf., to take effect after the examination in the post school for officers at Fort Snelling. (April 27, W.D.)

23D INFANTRY.—COL. P. READE.

Second Lieut. Clarence A. Eustaphie, 23d Inf., from sick in the First Reserve Hospital, to Camp Vicars, Mindanao, for duty with his company. (March 21, Phil. Div.)

First Lieut. Frederick S. Young, 23d Inf., will proceed to Malabang, Mindanao, for duty. (March 13, Phil. Div.)

25TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. W. HOYT.

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. James H. Como, 25th Inf., Fort Reno, Oklahoma Territory. (April 14, D.T.)

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about May 15, 1904, is granted 2d Lieut. Walter C. Short, battalion Q.M. and commissary, 25th Inf. (Apr. 11, D. Texas.)

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about May 1, 1904, is granted Capt. Michael J. Lenihan, commissary, 25th Inf., Fort Niobrara. (April 18, D. Mo.)

Leave for twenty days is granted 1st Lieut. Bertram P. Johnson, 25th Inf. (April 18, Nor. Div.)

26TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. WILLIAMS.

To enable him to comply with instructions contained par. 7, S.O. 83, c.s., W.D., Major Francis J. Kernan, 26th Inf., promoted from captain, 3d Infantry, is relieved from command of the 2d Battalion, 2d Infantry. (April 13, 2d Inf.)

27TH INFANTRY.—COL. S. R. WHIFALL.

Capt. William C. Rogers, 27th Inf., having reported, will join his company at Fort Sheridan, Ill. (April 14, D. Cal.)

28TH INFANTRY.—COL. O. J. SWEET.

Leave for two months, to take effect about May 1, 1904, is granted Capt. W. J. Lutz, 28th Inf., Infantry Cantonment, Presidio of San Francisco. (April 8, D. Cal.)

29TH INFANTRY.—COL. B. C. LOCKWOOD.

Capt. John F. Madden, 29th Inf., from sick in the First Reserve Hospital, Manila, to Iloilo, Panay, for duty. (March 15, Phil. Div.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Wilford Twyman, 29th Inf., is extended twenty-one days. (April 27, W.D.)

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

First Lieut. Carl L. Stone, Philippine Scouts, now on detached service at Santo Domingo, Laguna, will return to his proper station, Binan, Laguna. (March 8, D. Luzon.)

Second Lieut. Harry F. Wilson, Philippine Scouts, (promoted from regimental Q.M. sergeant, 12th Cav., March 1, 1904,) is assigned to the 35th Co., Philippine Scouts. (March 2, Phil. Div.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Norman E. Cook, Philippine Scouts, is extended two months. (April 25, W.D.)

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of officers will meet at headquarters Department of Luzon to take into consideration whatever recommendations for brevets and medals of honor may be submitted to these headquarters, and to make such recommendations as shall seem to the board merited, with special reference to the circumstances in each case. Detail for the board: Brig. Gen. George M. Randall, Brig. Gen. William S. McCaskey, Col. Henry W. Hubbell, A.C., Capt. George B. Duncan, 4th Inf., is appointed recorder of the board. (March 12, D.P.)

A board of officers is appointed to consider the project, in all its details, of the establishment of a military post near the city of Manila. Detail for the board: Col. John L. Clem, asst. Q.M. general; Lieut. Col. Walter S. Schuyler, 2d Cav.; Major Medad C. Martin, Q.M.; Major John M. Banister, surg.; Capt. Harry Taylor, C.E.; 1st Lieut. John H. Poole, C.E. (March 14, Phil. Div.)

A board of officers to consist of Major L. H. Walker, A.C.; Capt. W. F. Hancock, A.C.; Capt. Manus McCloskey, A.C., is appointed to meet at Fort Casey, Wash., on Monday, May 2, 1904, or to conduct the examination of the officers at that post who have taken the prescribed course of study during the term. (April 14, D. Col.)

A board of officers to consist of Capt. Austin F. Pres-

Cott, 21st Inf.; 1st Lieut. Chase Doster, 21st Inf.; 1st Lieut. John C. Fairfax, 21st Inf., will assemble at Fort Lincoln, N.D., the 20th of April, 1904, to examine into the qualifications of 1st Sergt. Robert A. Gillmore, Co. I, 21st Inf., for the position of post quartermaster sergeant, U.S.A. (April 16, D.D.)

A board of officers will assemble at Fort Huachuca, Ariz., the 25th of April, 1904, to examine into the qualifications of Q.M. Sergt. G. R. Kitchen, 5th Cav., for the position of post Q.M. sergeant. Detail for the board: Capt. Augustus C. Macomb, 5th Cav.; Capt. George B. Pritchard, Jr., 5th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Rowland S. Pike, 11th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Philip H. Sheridan, 5th Cav., recorder. (April 15, D. Colo.)

Major Joseph M. T. Bartello, 25th Inf., Fort Reno, O.T., and Capt. Thomas G. Donaldson, 8th Cav., Fort Sill, O.T., will proceed to Fort Logan, H. Roots, Ark., not later than May 1, 1904, and together with Lieut. Col. Thomas F. Davis, 30th Inf., will constitute a board for the examination of officers. (April 13, D.T.)

A board of officers to consist of Col. A. W. Vodges, Capt. Charles L. Phillips and Edmund M. Blake, A.C., is appointed to meet at Key West Barracks, Fla., for the examination of all officers at that post who have completed the course of instruction prescribed in G.O. No. 102, series 1902, and G.O. 2, A.G.O., series 1903. (April 13, D.G.)

RETIRED OFFICERS.

Capt. Daniel Robinson, U.S.A., retired, is relieved from duty at Simpson College, Indianola, Iowa, to take effect May 15, 1904. (April 22, W.D.)

Capt. Daniel Robinson, retired, upon his own application is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at Simpson College, Indianola, Iowa, to take effect May 15, 1904. (April 22, W.D.)

RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN.

The following named enlisted men are placed upon the retired list: Commissary Sergt. Thomas P. Campbell, 1st Inf.; Sergt. Daniel Wylie, Troop E, 9th Cav.; Corp. Harvey Hollingsworth, O.D.; Cook Lewis Thomas, Co. B, 24th Inf. (April 27, W.D.)

The following named enlisted men upon their own application will be placed upon the retired list: 1st Sergt. William W. Lasley, Troop E, 2d Cav.; 1st Sergt. Alise Fleck, 5th Battery, Field Art. (April 23, W.D.)

ASSIGNMENTS TO REGIMENTS.

Lieut. Col. Henry E. Robinson, assigned to 23d Inf.; Major Wilde P. Richardson, assigned to 9th Inf.; Major Charles H. Barth, assigned to 12th Inf.; Capt. Robert W. Barnett, assigned to 3d Inf.; Capt. Pearl M. Shaffer, assigned to 25th Inf.; Capt. L. A. Curtis, assigned to 22d Inf.; Capt. David B. Mulliken, assigned to 27th Inf.; Capt. Peyton G. Clark, assigned to 8th Inf.; Capt. W. H. Jordan, Jr., assigned to 12th Inf.; Capt. Courtland Vixon, assigned to 2d Inf. Lieutenant Colonel Robinson will join the 23d Inf. Captain Barnett will remain on duty with the 13th Infantry until his company, M, 3d Inf., shall arrive at San Francisco en route to Alaska. (April 23, W.D.)

First Lieut. James E. Abbott, recently promoted, with rank from April 2, 1904, (from 2d Lieutenant, 12th Cav.), is assigned to the 6th Cavalry, and will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., and then join the troop to which he may be assigned. (April 22, W.D.)

TRANSFERS.

First Lieut. Henry A. Hanigan, 5th Inf., is transferred to the 13th Infantry, Co. G. (April 26, W.D.)

MILITARY ACADEMY.

Sick leave for twenty-one days is granted Lieut. Wright P. Edgerton, professor, to take effect upon the expiration of the leave of absence granted him. (April 22, W.D.)

VARIOUS ORDERS.

There being no rifle range at or near Camp George H. Thomas, Ga., the regular target practice of the troops at that camp will take place at the Fort McPherson rifle range near Waco, Ga. The commanding officer, Camp George H. Thomas, will direct a squadron of the 7th Cavalry to proceed, by marching, so as to reach the range and be ready to begin practice on May 1. (April 18, D.G.)

In reply to a question from Lieut. W. A. Cornell, 10th U.S. Cav., as to how officers are to get the necessary ammunition to comply with G.O. No. 29, H.Q.A., Feb. 26, 1903, the Chief of Staff, to the commanding general, Northern Division, St. Louis, states that officers required to practice should, as heretofore, be attached by post commanders to organizations for rifle and carbine practice, and be supplied with ammunition by the organization commanders who should include such officers in the strength of their organizations in making regulations for ammunition for that purpose.

A G.C.M. is appointed at Fort Leavenworth, the 21st of April, 1904. Detail: Col. John J. O'Connell, 30th Inf.; Major Cunliffe H. Murray, 4th Cav.; Major Henry M. Andrews, A.C.; Capt. Oscar I. Straub, A.C.; Herman C. Schumm, A.C.; William H. Simons, 6th Inf.; S. J. Bayard Schindel, commissary, 6th Inf.; William Elliott, S.D.; Lyman M. Welch, 6th Inf.; Robert R. Raymond, E.C.; William A. Cavanaugh, 6th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Davis C. Anderson, 6th Inf.; 1st Lieut. George W. England, 6th Inf.; Capt. Herbert Deakyn, A.C., judge advocate. (April 12, D. Mo.)

U.S. ARMY TRANSPORTS IN COMMISSION.

BURNSIDE—Sailed from Nagasaki April 26 for Seattle.
BURNFORD—Arrived at Manila April 12.
DIX—Arrived at Manila April 23.
INGALLS—At Manila.
KILPATRICK—Sailed from Manila March 26 for New York.
LISCUM—At Manila permanently.
LOGAN—Arrived at Manila April 23.
SEWARD—At Manila.
SHERIDAN—Arrived at San Francisco April 15. To sail for Manila June 1.
SHERMAN—Sailed from Manila April 15 for San Francisco.
SUMNER—At New York.
THOMAS—Arrived at San Francisco March 14. To sail for Manila April 30.
WRIGHT—At Manila.

SCHOOL OF APPLICATION.

Fort Riley, Kas., April 25, 1904.

The theoretical season of the School of Application for Cavalry and Field Artillery will come to a close this week, with the examinations in topography, and from then on it will be practical work until the close of the outdoor season, in the fall. This school stepped into a new life on January 10, when the present season commenced.

From the period immediately preceding the Spanish-American War when the garrison at Fort Riley was entirely withdrawn, its usefulness and efficiency, both of which had been attained to a high degree, had been seriously impaired from two causes, both unavoidable, however. During the war, with the garrison absent in the field, its continuance was out of the question, and during the two years following its close the frequent

changing of commanders and troops, incident to the necessities of the Service, made any instruction as laid down on previous lines, practically impossible. With the re-garrisoning of the post, the school course was resumed, as far as conditions would permit, but these efforts were in the main abortive, when judged by the results which had been attained under the Forsyth and Arnold administration. Following the resumption of normal conditions in the winter of 1901-2, came G.O. 102 of the latter year, the issuance of which was due to the throes of reorganization which the Army was undergoing, and which should never have been made applicable to Fort Riley, excellent though the order is in every respect for the purpose for which it is intended. The facilities which exist at Fort Riley for the practical instruction of the two mounted branches of the Service cannot be surpassed, and to make obligatory that order, which embraces many theoretical studies, impracticable for this school, could but hamper its administration in its endeavor to obtain the results for which the school was expressly instituted.

It labored under these conditions for the season of 1903, when in October of that year, after a practical demonstration had proven to the War Department how seriously it was handicapping the administration, it was made inoperative as far as Fort Riley was concerned, and the course of study to be pursued was left entirely in the hands of the school staff, subject to the approval of the General Staff. So, from a rather nebulous state, this school has returned to its own, so to speak, and under new regulations recently published, which are more adapted to the new order of things.

As now composed, the school comprises four departments: the School for Cavalry and the School for Artillery, established in 1896; the School for Farriers and Horseshoers, established in 1902, and the School of Equitation, established this year. Col. E. Z. Steever, 4th Cav., has ably filled the office of commandant, and has been succeeded this week by Brig. Gen. Francis Moore, U.S.A., but lately returned to the United States from the Philippines. Major William A. Shunk, 8th Cav., is director of the school for Cavalry, and Major W. H. Coffin, Field Art., director of the school for Field Artillery. Capt. George H. Cameron, 4th Cav., secretary of the school, is recorder for the staff and incidentally teaches the class in topography. The director of each school exercises such command as is delegated him by the commandant, and each subpost is practically complete within itself for the purposes of administration, save in the matter of supplies, returns and correspondence. The new regulations provide for an inspector in equitation, which position is filled by Capt. Walter C. Short, 13th Cav., and who, in addition to this duty, also has charge of the school for farriers and blacksmiths.

The course of instruction to be followed is laid down to cover a period of four months at a time, with the idea that all the practical work of the school shall be completed before the commencement of the fall maneuvers. The instruction is along progressive lines, commencing with the theoretical work of the winter: the practical work of the outdoor season, including the school of the company, battalion and regiment; and finally the field work of the combined arms, thus making every officer and man, and animal as well, perfectly fit, both in body and mind, for the more strenuous work of a series of maneuvers on a large scale, or an active campaign. As far as instruction is concerned, the commandant is responsible to the War Department alone, so that the necessary target practice, signal and litter drill, may be worked in with the general scheme as may seem most fitting.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., April 25, 1904.

Mrs. William H. Taft, wife of the Secretary of War, Miss Helen Taft and Master Charles Taft and maid, of Washington, arrived Saturday to be the guests of Gen. and Mrs. J. Franklin Bell. Miss Walton, of Lincoln, Neb., is the guest of Major and Mrs. R. W. McClaughry.

Lieut. A. B. Warfield entertained a few friends at dinner Tuesday, in compliment to Miss Charline Smith, of Denver, Colo., who is the guest of friends in the city.

Lieut. and Mrs. E. R. Stuart entertained the bridge whist club on Thursday evening. The prizes were won by Capt. C. A. F. Flieger and Lieut. A. Williams. Lieut. Frederick Mears gave a theater party in Kansas City to see J. K. Hackett in "The Crown Prince."

One of the informal suppers given after the play "A Scrap of Paper," which was presented by the members of the junior class of the high school on Thursday evening, included Miss Burbank, Miss Elsie Burbank, Miss Stone, Lieutenants Bamberger, J. K. Partello, F. C. Johnson and Mr. Johnson, chaperoned by Mrs. Burbank and Mrs. Johnson.

The student officers of the General Service and Staff College will entertain the officers and ladies of the post with a ball on Friday evening, May 6, at Pope Hall. Capt. and Mrs. G. W. Van Deusen entertained Miss Smith, of Topeka, for the hop Friday evening.

Mrs. C. A. F. Flieger sang several solos at the concert given by the 6th Infantry band at Pope hall Tuesday evening.

Bishop Millspeak conducted the services at the chapel Sunday afternoon in place of Chaplain Randolph.

Gen. and Mrs. H. B. Freeman entertained friends with a most charming dinner on April 20, at their home on Olive street. The guests included Capt. and Mrs. B. W. Atkinson, Capt. and Mrs. R. A. Brown, Capt. and Mrs. Henry Wygant, Mrs. J. H. Wygant, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Snyder.

Lieut. Robert J. West, 6th Inf., will leave soon for Fort Ringgold to join his new regiment, the 25th Infantry, to which he was recently transferred. The change was made on account of his wife's health. Lieutenant Warfield is on duty after a few weeks' illness.

The efforts of the ladies of the post in support of the Army Relief Society, the object of which is to assist the needy widows and children of the officers and soldiers, have been wonderfully successful. The treasurer of branch No. 4, which is the Fort Leavenworth organization, recently sent a check of \$450 to the treasurer of the central organization, C. N. Bliss, of New York city. It is expected that the sum will be considerably augmented by the proceeds from a large euchre party which the ladies are arranging. Mrs. Lamont, wife of the former Secretary of War, is president of the main association; Mrs. Bell, wife of General Bell, is president of the Fort Leavenworth branch.

The funeral of the late trumpeter John Dundas, of Troop F, whose death occurred at the post hospital on Thursday, took place on Saturday and was attended by the entire squadron of the Cavalry, mounted, except the troop of which he was a former member, that one not being mounted.

Miss Lucile Dent, daughter of Lieut. Col. John C. Dent, 24th Inf., of Chicago, is spending several days with Dr. and Mrs. William Van Smyle, of the city. Lieut. J. C. Becker came Saturday to spend a few days with Dr. and Mrs. William Van Smyle. Mr. and Mrs. Babcock, who have been visiting their son, Lieutenant Babcock, have returned to Albany, N.Y.

The bridge whist club met at Gen. and Mrs. Bell's Monday evening.

Lieut. Ralph S. Porter, asst. surg., left last Saturday evening for Fort Niobrara, Neb., where he is to be stationed permanently.

Work will soon begin placing a large electric motor to run the organ at the post chapel. Among the new instruments recently received for the 6th Infantry band are two soprano saxophones, commonly known as fluegelhorns and two b-flat trumpets, all from

Boston musical instrument manufacturers'. They are beautiful specimens of work, though the prices at which the trumpets were invoiced \$140 each would warrant something extraordinary. One of each of those received is already in use, the saxhorn, being in the hands of Principal musician Nievergelt, the trumpet being played by F. Bummerlight.

A. W. Whitehead, for three years superintendent of transportation in the Quartermaster's Department in Manila, has arrived at the post where he will take the position, soon to be vacated by the transfer of Edward Stone. Whitehead is the first one to return from the islands in pursuance of the recent orders of the Secretary of War, who has decreed that all clerks in many Governmental departments serving in the islands shall return to the United States, while those clerks in the posts here shall do duty in the islands for three years.

Col. J. J. O'Connell returned to Fort Niobrara, Neb. Sunday, after a short stay with friends at the post.

Another fine orchestral concert was given at Pope hall on Tuesday night. The residents of the post are expecting to enjoy the open air concerts again at an early date. The band is now rehearsing for that purpose.

The 16th Battery baseball team defeated the I company, 6th Infantry, in a six-inning game by an overwhelming score of 17 to 4, Saturday morning on the West End parade grounds.

FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., April 25, 1904.

The great social event of the season was the bachelor's dance given in the Chamberlin ballroom Friday evening. The affair was thoroughly military in every respect. The ballroom was splendidly decorated in flags, shields and each dance was heralded by a bugle call. Promptly at nine the bugle sounded "full dress."

The receiving party were: Mrs. Douglas Potts in black lace, Mrs. Ogden Rafferty, blue gauze, Mrs. Albert S. Cummins, pink silk, Mrs. Fred Perry, black spangles, Mrs. Henry M. Merriam, pink chiffon, and Mrs. Curtis G. Horebeck, black net. At twelve "mess call" was sounded through the spacious corridors and all assembled at small tables in the balcony of the ballroom, where a delicious supper was served, after which "recall" sounded and dancing continued until two a. m., when "taps" told the jolly party it was time for home. The officers all wore full dress and the many beautiful young ladies in their pretty dresses made it a scene long to be remembered.

Cards are out for the wedding of Miss Mildred Taylor and Dr. Whiting. Miss Taylor is the daughter of the late Capt. Frank Taylor, Art. Corps, and spent the past winter here, where she has made many warm friends.

Mrs. Garland N. Whistler has joined Major Whistler and will spend the spring months here. Midshipman S. C. Rowan of the U.S.S. Brooklyn is visiting his parents, Major and Mrs. Hamilton Rowan. Miss Anne Lee, daughter of Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, is visiting Capt. and Mrs. Henry M. Merriam. Miss Lee is a noted Virginia beauty and is playing havoc with the hearts of the young officers. Mrs. Furze is visiting Lieut. and Mrs. Edward D. Powers. Miss Worthington of Washington is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. C. C. Carter.

Mrs. Charles Kilbourne, jr., entertained the ladies of the post at a delightful card party Friday afternoon.

The enlisted men again had an easy "walkover" in baseball when they played the officers on Thursday. The officers put up a good game, but the 6th Company won by a score of 12 to 5.

Mrs. George Bartlett is visiting relatives in San Antonio, Texas. General Merriam, retired, is visiting his son and daughter, Capt. and Mrs. Henry M. Merriam.

The flagship Minneapolis anchored off the wharf Thursday. It is with great pleasure we welcome Admiral Wise and his officers back and hope they will spend some time in these waters.

Wednesday morning Miss Helen Gould and party arrived to be present at the commencement exercises of the Hampton Institute. A special drill followed by Butt's manual took place at eleven on the parade and was witnessed by a large crowd. The evening Miss Gould and party spent at the Y.M.C.A. where a supper was afterwards served. About this time last year the work on the Y.M.C.A. was just begun, under the direction of Miss Gould, who presented the building to the enlisted men of the post.

Miss Anne Lee, daughter of Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, U.S.A., retired, came down to Fort Monroe for the bachelors ball last Friday evening, and was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Henry Merriam.

On Friday evening Lieut. and Mrs. Perry gave a dinner in honor of Miss Lee. The guests invited to meet here were Major Gen. H. C. Merriam, U.S.A., Captain Merriam, A.C., and Mrs. Merriam, Miss Atterbury, Captain Cassin, A.C., and Lieutenant Totten, A.C.

Saturday evening Captain Cassin gave a supper at the Fort Monroe club for Miss Lee; the guests were Capt. and Mrs. Merriam, Lieut. and Mrs. Perry and Captain Ferguson.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., April 26, 1904.

The baseball game played between the cadets and the Harvard nine last Saturday afternoon, April 23, attracted the usual large crowd of spectators. Inspection was held first at two o'clock, and the game which followed occupied time and attention for several hours thereafter. Harvard made 8 runs in the second inning, but none thereafter until the seventh, scoring 2 in the seventh and 3 in the ninth, making a total score of 12. West Point made 2 in the third and one in the fourth, thus scoring 3 runs in all. The greatest enthusiasm attended the game. The cheering was loud and prolonged, and the interest never flagged.

The following is a list of players and positions: Harvard: Carr, 3d b.; Kernan, 1st b.; Randall, 1st b.; Matthews, s.; Clarkson, c.f.; Stephenson, r.f.; Balton, 2d b.; Quigley, c.; Coburn, p. West Point: Winston, c.f.; Whipple, 1st b.; Hackett, c.; Graves, 1st b.; Crain, 3d b.; Rockwell, r.f.; Gardner, 2d b.; Pritchett, s.; Carter, p.

Other games this season: April 27, Manhattan; April 30, Wesleyan; May 4, New York University; May 11, 7th Regiment (N.G.N.Y.); May 14, Yale; May 18, Fordham. All at West Point. May 21, Navy at Annapolis, Md. Scores of games thus far: April 9, West Point 4, Union 0; April 16, West Point 1, Pennsylvania State 6; April 23, West Point 8, Harvard 12.

The cadet hop on Saturday evening was attended by a large number of visitors. In addition to the usual representation of young ladies of the post, a hop was given by the officers on Friday evening in Cullum hall.

A very delightful afternoon tea was given by Miss Warner on Friday, for the benefit of the fund of the Army Relief Society. The pleasant quarters of the hostess were well filled throughout the afternoon, and the result of the entertainment was very satisfactory, we understand. Mrs. Mills is president, Mrs. Whitlock treasurer, and Mrs. Patrick, secretary of the section at the post.

Mrs. Tillman and Miss Katharine, the wife and daughter of Professor Tillman, who have spent the past year abroad, sailed on the 25th and are expected at the post during the present week. Mrs. Larned has returned from a visit to her sister, Mrs. Leiber in Washington. Prof. and Mrs. Edgerton are at Fortress Monroe, Va. Capt. Eugene Griffin accompanied by Mrs. Griffin and their little daughter, spent Sunday at the post as guests of Col. and Mrs. Flebeger.

The meeting of the Reading Club was held last week at the house of Mrs. E. G. Davis. "Schiller" was the subject of the paper read.

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Congress adjourned without confirming the nomination of Col. Albert L. Mills, Superintendent of the Military Academy, to be a brigadier general in the Army. Colonel Mills will be given a recess appointment, probably, and the matter will again come before Congress at its next session. Back of the lack of final action by the Senate on the nomination of Colonel Mills is an interesting story which we are now at liberty to publish. When the nomination was considered in the Senate Committee on Military Affairs about two weeks ago, Senator Scott, of West Virginia, a member of the committee, made strenuous objections to a favorable report on the ground that appointments of this character were exceedingly harmful to the esprit de corps of the Army. One other member of the committee expressed a like opinion. After some discussion and with the consent of Senator Scott a subcommittee of the Committee on Military Affairs, consisting of three members, was appointed to wait on the President and to inform him of the objection made to a favorable report and ask if he was willing to retire Colonel Mills if he was confirmed by the Senate. The President, it is understood, refused to place such a valuable officer as Colonel Mills on the retired list. When the Senate Committee next met to consider the matter Senator Scott was absent, and did not hear the report of the subcommittee or have an opportunity to take part in the final discussion of the case. At this meeting the committee voted for a favorable report to the Senate, which was made. Before a vote was taken in the Senate, however, Senator Scott returned, and when he found what had been done during his absence he became more bitter in the opposition than ever and it was due to his influence that the nomination was allowed to lapse. This was the only Army nomination which was not confirmed previous to the adjournment.

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SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1904.

THE GENERAL STAFF.

Apparently the General Staff feature in both Army and Navy is, in the language of scripture, "suffering many things of many physicians and is nothing better, but rather growing worse." Mr. Park Benjamin, who has been one of the most strenuous advocates of the General Staff for the Navy by pen and voice, is so disturbed by the display this measure has made of itself before the House Naval Committee that he exclaims, in the language of Othello: "Cassio, I love thee, but never more be officer of mine." What Mr. Benjamin has to say on this subject appears in another column.

In the Army the whole staff question is under review, and what the result will be of the recommendations the chiefs of the various staff departments are preparing no man can tell. Meanwhile the establishment of the new department of the Military Secretary has brought confusion worse confounded into the situation, as we predicted it would do, and where the Chief of Staff comes in, and where the Military Secretary, we are not able to ascertain. If General Davis survives the exhausting effort of interpreting the consolidation act we shall all congratulate him. In short, our Army has been subjected during the past three years to such radical legislation that thus far it has not been able to adjust itself without friction to the new conditions. There is a reasonable doubt, therefore, in many quarters whether some of the changes made contribute to efficiency.

It was said that the institution of the system of details in certain staff departments was necessary for the purpose of eliminating the friction alleged to exist between the line and the staff, to add to the efficiency of the staff by rotation of the personnel and its periodical return to the line, and finally to guard against the evil resulting from the making of permanent staff officers through promotion and political influence.

But after a three years' trial of the detail system the heads of the departments concerned pronounce it a failure in its present form. This does not surprise us. The system was never approved by those who now pass an unfavorable judgment upon it. They were never consulted as to its possibility when it was first proposed and it was forced upon them against their judgment based upon years of experience.

Beyond and above those considerations there is in the detail system an inherent weakness shown in the disregard of the tendency to specialization and the development of the expert factors, too prominent in modern progress to be neglected if we wish to keep pace with the times. The detail offered for a limited time with nothing beyond it, instead of stimulating zeal and industry by a hope of reward in the future, is regarded and taken advantage of merely as offering an opportunity to secure a better station and an escape for a time from the drudgery of routine duty in a subordinate capacity with a command on the frontier, or on service in island possessions. It must not be overlooked in this connection that by opening so many places to detail the patronage of the War Department has been much increased, thus affording an opportunity for a still more marked display of the favoritism and political influence of which the Army complains.

While the present system contributes to personal convenience rather than to the development of efficiency, the

remedy is not to be found in a return to wholly permanent appointment, but in a judicious combination of detail and permanent appointment. The detail system should be used for the purpose of sifting and selecting the best men for the permanent places. This, of course, contemplates that each staff department should be composed in part of permanent and in part of detailed officers, the lower grade or grades being filled by the detail for a term of officers selected from the line for their aptitude for staff duty; that officers so detailed should be returned for service to the line for a given period and that those who have shown special fitness and efficiency should again be detailed and in time be permitted to compete for promotion to the next higher grade in the permanent personnel of the staff department in which they served as detailed officers. This will give a wide field of selection, secure efficient and well qualified officers for the higher and permanent grades and offer and furnish an incentive of high order to stimulate competition. In fine, such a system of detail should recognize merit as the principal factor and reduce to a minimum favoritism and political influence. This is, as we understand it, the German system of which so much has been said and so little understood.

DEFECTS IN NAVAL ORDNANCE.

We publish this week the report of the board of investigation appointed to inquire as to the conditions attending the accidents to the guns of the U.S.S. Iowa on February 4, which we submit as full justification for the remarks contained in an article entitled "Ordnance in Our Navy" which appeared in these columns on Feb. 27. One statement in that article which has provoked particularly violent objection was that the damaged guns of the Iowa were built of forgings which had been rejected by one or more boards of officers as defective. For the truth of that statement, which was published with a full realization of its seriousness, we have only to refer to the official report of the investigation which appears in this number of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. That report not only describes the defects in the forgings in question, but declares in so many words that they were known to the Navy Department when it authorized the purchase of those forgings. Another remark in our article of February 27, which has provoked much unreasoning protest, was that our naval guns were inferior to foreign guns of similar calibers. The reply to that protest was given in our issue of March 5 in an article showing by comparison that the latest types of United States guns were from 12.5 to 29.5 per cent. less efficient than the average of similar foreign guns and from 21 to 31 per cent. less efficient than the best similar foreign guns. It was also pointed out that in no single instance is the designed muzzle energy of the latest United States naval gun as great as that of foreign guns of the same caliber. The figures upon which the above comparisons are based were taken from the German "Taschenbuch" and from Krupp's pamphlets, which are recognized by ordnance experts everywhere as absolutely trustworthy.

A feeble effort has been made in one, and only one, quarter to controvert our statements regarding the unsatisfactory quality of our naval ordnance. Our information, says this critic, is misleading. The answer is that the original suggestion as to the weakness of our naval ordnance came from the Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance of the Navy Department in an order issued after the accidents on the Iowa, curtailing the powder charges for naval guns so as to lower their muzzle velocities from 100 to 300 feet per second. "But," says the critic, "it avails nothing to advertise our defects; you are hurting the Navy to disparage its guns." This criticism, which is apparently directed against Admiral O'Neill, is childish, for the facts concerning our ordnance deficiencies are perfectly well known abroad. In fact, our attention was long ago directed to them by a foreign ordnance expert. It avails so much to advertise our defects that we fancy it will be a long while before another lot of defective forgings, known to be such, will be purchased and built into naval guns. The Navy is not to be hurt by learning the truth about its guns. But the Navy can be very badly hurt by concealing its weak spots, by winking at known faults and thus wickedly exposing its personnel to the dangers inherent in improper construction. It is due to every officer and man in the Service that every proved defect in ship, armor or armament should be brought into the light of publicity and the responsibility for it placed where it belongs.

There is no pleasure in revealing defects, but there is grave danger in concealing them. We must confess, too, with no disparagement of any member of the Service, that in considering the efficiency of naval guns we prefer the opinion of naval officers who use them as against the opinions of naval officers who build them. We have hitherto expressed the opinion, which we still hold, that the construction of ordnance by the Government is a mistaken policy, and the sooner it is abandoned the better for our military interests. To require the Army and Navy to build their own guns is as absurd as it would be to require them to raise their own beef, grind their own flour or make their own uniforms. We believe our Army and Navy ordnance officers would be much more alert and exacting in criticising our guns if they were the product of civilian manufacturers. This is shown by the difficulty which has always attended the attempt to introduce into the Service the product of alien brains. No author should act as a judge of his

own writings, no artist should decide on the relative merit of his own paintings, and a mother would die before she would admit the superiority of any child to her own. It is practically impossible, in short, for any man to pass a critical judgment upon his own work in comparison with that of others.

One suggestion ventured by our critics is that the report of the power of foreign guns taken from Brawsey, Jane, the German Taschenbuch and similar annuals are unreliable because they are furnished by the manufacturers of guns. In reply to this it is sufficient to say that the results reported are guaranteed by the manufacturers and that their guns will be sold subject to this guarantee. In answer to an inquiry a representative of the Krupps says: "'Taschenbuch' and 'Brawsey's Annual' are entirely reliable, because they are given out by the gun manufacturers. Who else would have an interest to make these data known correctly. The data in Krupp's pamphlets are the results of Krupp's experiments, and are subject to Krupp's guaranty."

We are sure that our new chief of Naval Ordnance will take in good part the letter on Navy Ordnance addressed to him by our correspondent, "Paul Jones," which appears in another column. He will find in this letter internal evidence that our correspondent speaks from the point of view of "the man behind the gun," and that he understands what he is talking about. Admiral Converse is an officer who has the advantage of the mistakes heretofore made, and we are sure that his earnest purpose to correct them will result in great benefit to the naval service. The Admiral has, and justly deserves, the confidence of the Navy. He is a man of the broadest attainments and an officer who has a practical knowledge of ships and guns obtained in sea service.

It should always be understood that what we may say on this or any other subject is subject to a reply from anyone who questions our position and is competent to discuss the subject in controversy with intelligence and knowledge. To those who would look down upon a newspaper discussion from the lofty height of their self-opinionated importance, if there be any such, we would say that it is brains and knowledge that count in such matters as these and that the sound reasoning of a lieutenant is of more real importance to the Service than the mere obiter dicta of an admiral.

NAVY SMOKELESS POWDER.

The report on the accidents to the Iowa's guns is interesting from its frank confession of how little is actually known of the mechanical operation of smokeless powder. It is to be stated in general that in the form used in the United States smokeless powder has created less pressure in the breech of the gun than was calculated and that as a sequel there is more pressure in the chase than was anticipated. This general conclusion, which was discounted by conjecture shortly after the Iowa accident, is the gist of the report of the board. The explanation of this seems to be that the entire charge is not ignited in the breech; that enough pressure is generated to start the projectile without the presence of sufficient heat to secure complete ignition, and that as the powder follows the shell, there is a constantly mounting pressure which has not been provided for in the designs of the ordnance of the world. The answer to this is, of course, simple; it is to add corresponding strength to the chase of the gun to meet the corresponding increase in pressure. This means the overturning of the table of relation of weights and beginning anew on gun design. This explanation seems to be sufficiently plausible to obviate the need of esoteric speculations on mysterious differences between smokeless powder and other explosives in mechanical operation. The problem seems to be, to ascertain just what form of powder will give the greatest amount of ignition in the breech, and then to determine just what the pressures are of this form of powder at the various points of the gun. Pressures are determined in present practice by inserting in the breech of the gun, sometimes loose and sometimes screwed to the mushroom, a pressure gauge consisting of a steel cylinder enclosing a section of copper rod of the exact size of the cylinder; a movable steel plug is placed over the copper, which has been calipered to determine its exact length. When the pressure of the powder gases has driven the steel plug back on the copper, there is a certain amount of compression which is determined by a second careful measurement, and the pressure is computed in accordance with a table established on the basis of previous experimentation. It would seem that the experiments recommended by the Iowa board, which seem to be urgently needed, could be carried on if some modification of this system could be applied to pressure points other than in the breech. With an experimental gun built for the purpose of making tests and supplied with such pressure gauges, the question of the form of powder grains ought to be somewhat illumined, and valuable data would be gained for future gun designing. It would be rather odd if, after all the years and pains bestowed on improvement of the details of the breech of a gun to enable it to stand strain, it should be found that the thickest part must now come elsewhere than at the breech. But the recent developments point in that direction, even if the outlook does not go so far as to include a gun with its butt-end foremost.

As a result of the investigations and experiments now in progress, it is very probable that a radical change will be made in the form of the smokeless powder used in the Navy. At the present time, as Navy officers

are well aware, the smokeless powder is of the so-called cylindrical, multi-perforated grain type. Information received by the Bureau of Ordnance shows that foreign navies generally use the strip and tubular powder, which, it is now believed, burns more evenly with a consequent uniformity in the gas pressures within the gun. Officers of the Navy are convinced from the recent investigations made as a result of gun explosions that the smaller cylinders of powder do not burn evenly. It stands to reason that when the flame reaches a powder charge made up of these small cylinders, some of which are lying sideways and perpendicularly, that the flame does not strike directly upon the perforated ends but upon the sides of the cylinders. It therefore follows that those cylinders of powder which receive the flame on the end, so that it passes through the perforations, burn more rapidly than those which receive it on the side where there are no perforations. The Bureau of Ordnance is now experimenting with powder in strips, with one perforation in the center. It is believed that powder of this shape, bound up to resemble a bundle of faggots and placed in the gun so that the flame must necessarily ignite the strips only on their ends and simultaneously, will insure uniform burning and uniform gas pressures. At one time powder used in the Navy for the smaller caliber guns was made in this strip shape, but for some reason this was abandoned for the cylinder-shaped powder. There is a belief that a return to the old form of strip powder, shaped like macaroni, will be an advance and may tend to solve the problem of gun explosions in the Navy. The Bureau of Ordnance is also experimenting with various kinds of powder bags, and it has even been suggested that if strip powder with one perforation is used in lieu of the cylinder-shaped powder with many perforations, it will be possible entirely to do away with the powder bag and the consequent danger which ensues from the burning particles of waste left in the chamber of the gun. If powder at either end, the powder bag might be abolished, some means could be devised of binding the faggots of the entire subject is receiving the most careful consideration by the Bureau of Ordnance and an important announcement relative to powder and powder bags may be looked for after the conclusion of experiments now in progress.

The Navy Department is now at work upon a device or shutter for the purpose of cutting off the train of fire such as it seems possible was established between the breech of the gun and the handling room in the turret of the Missouri. An informal discussion of the practicability of such a device was had between Assistant Secretary of the Navy Darling and Rear Admiral Capps, Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, but Admiral Capps was of the opinion that no additional mechanism of this character was required in turrets. On the contrary he believes that mechanism for the protection of the handling room from fire might be carried too far and might breed trouble by making the men dependent upon it, rather than lessen danger. In the opinion of naval constructors and ordnance experts of the Navy the use of the prescribed precautions in the handling of explosives and in the firing of the guns is all that is required to insure the safety of guns crews. Ordnance officers of the Army think that the Navy made a mistake in abandoning the Army plan of using silk for cartridge bags. They object to the use of cotton because it makes a strong fire and some of it is apt to be left in the gun. It would appear to be time that we should have some concert of action between the Army and Navy in such matters as this, that each may take advantage of the experience of the other. The powder bags made of nitro-cellulose were experimented with by the Army Ordnance, but were not approved, because the explosive composition in the bag differed from that in the guns, thus producing irregular pressures. The report of the Board of Ordnance says that "the velocities and pressures were very much more irregular." Concerning this a German authority says: "American smokeless powder leaves much to be desired anyway: the irregularity of combustion under high pressure is notorious and can hardly be increased by the kind of cartridge bags used. With German smokeless powders the experiments did not show any influence of the powder tissue on the regularity of combustion, except that of course the charge has to be reduced according to the weight of the tissue to obtain the regulation velocity, because the tissue itself forms part of the charge. A simple means of keeping ignition and combustion with American powders as regular as with the service bags is to add a small initial charge of black powder (10 to 30 grammes, according to the caliber of the gun). The danger from chance sparks is the same as with the service bags. If, of course, the simplest precautions are neglected, any powder charge will occasionally blow up. There ought not to be any chance sparks where powder is handled. These objections against adopting the new tissue (which, if adopted, will be manufactured in this country) are, methinks, very light considering accidents from smouldering remnants of the cartridge bag, or from hangfire. You are aware that on the Missouri there was a case of hangfire in which an officer was hurt by the same gun, in which an hour later the terrible accident occurred."

The Navy Department is informed that the cruiser Rainbow sailed from Hong Kong for Cavite on April 21, and on her arrival will hoist the flag of Rear Admiral Folger, commanding the Philippine Squadron.

THE FIFTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

The second session of the Fifty-eighth Congress terminated at 2 o'clock on April 28. Including the twenty-six days of the extra session it was shorter by three weeks than the shortest preceding it. It appropriated nearly \$700,000,000, which will be increased by the permanent annual appropriations to nearly \$800,000,000. All matters in dispute between the House and Senate were reconciled before adjournment. Including the extra session of this Congress, which began Nov. 9, there were introduced in the Senate 6,000 bills and in the House 16,000. The bulk of these were private bills, mainly to grant pensions or increase grants already made.

We have had several inquiries to whether the Army Appropriation bill as finally passed contained the clause authorizing the employment of retired officers of the Army on active duty in certain specified cases. This clause was retained in the bill and is now law. The statement of the provisions of the bill which we published last week, taken in connection with the text of some of the provisions previously published, was a complete and exact statement of the enactments of the bill and the only one that has thus far appeared. The only exception was in the unimportant omission of the routine appropriation of \$7,500 for contingent expenses at division and department headquarters and the routine provisions, appearing in each annual bill, requiring a contract for printing, the advertising for supplies, the limitation in the purchase of horses to the requirements of the Service, forbidding the payment of commutation of quarters out of the barrack and quarters fund, the limitation of the number of employees to actual requirements and the charges for transportation by land grant railroads.

The President has approved and signed the following bills: S.R. 9, authorizing the issue of duplicate medals where the originals have been lost or destroyed; S.R. 54, to permit Major Thomas W. Symons, Corps of Engineers, to assist the State of New York; S. 1390, to amend section 1225 of Revised Statutes, so as to provide for detail of retired officers of the Army and Navy to assist in military instruction in schools; S. 2424, to recognize and promote the efficiency of Army chaplains; H.R. 12446, the Fortifications Appropriation bill; H.R. 13860, the Military Academy Appropriation bill; S. 3242, for government of Panama Canal zone; H.R. 6578, the Pensions Appropriation bill.

The Senate on April 26 passed the Military Academy appropriation bill, H.R. 13860, with only minor amendments to the bill as it passed the House on April 5. It provides for the ordinary expenses of the Military Academy, with added provision for a water supply for West Point and for the completion of the road running from the Hudson river up to the plateau, as was noted in these columns on April 9, page 846. An attempt was made to attach to the bill, as amendments, three important pieces of general legislation, which, after much debate, were all finally ruled out on points of order. These were the measures introduced during the session as separate bills, to provide for the reorganization of the Ordnance Department; for the reorganization of the Medical Department; and for four permanent military camp grounds and the enlargement of Chattanooga and Chickamauga Park.

The Senate on April 21 passed H.R. 6578, "making appropriations for the payment of invalid and other pensions of the U.S. for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905, and for other purposes." As amended by the committee on pensions and passed, the appropriation for Army and Navy pensions was increased from \$136,800,000 to \$137,010,000. This increase of \$210,000 over the amount carried by the bill as passed by the House was made necessary, it was stated, by the passage, in the meantime, of the bill to increase the pensions of those who have lost both eyes or have become totally blind from causes occurring in the naval or military service of the United States. The House on April 23 concurred in the Senate amendments.

A proposed amendment to the bill which was ruled out on a point of order was to add \$4,000,000 "for paying any deficiency which may arise during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904, by reason of recent pension legislation, which sum shall become immediately available." This provision, it was explained, would be taken care of in the General Deficiency bill, where it properly belongs. Of this amount \$2,500,000 is needed to supply deficiencies under various special acts covering certain classes of claimants passed from 1893 to 1903, which could not be estimated for in advance. The remaining \$1,500,000 is made necessary by the recent ruling which makes arrival at the age of 62 years a pensionable disability.

During the debate on the bill in the Senate, Mr. McCumber stated that the number of pensioners upon the roll on July 1, 1903, included all of the wars and including widows and minor children, dependent parents, etc., was 996,545. The average value of each pension under the general law is \$176.16. The average value of each pension under the act of June 27, 1890, is \$108.82. The cost of the pension system since the beginning of the Government up to June 30, 1903, amounts to \$3,134,271,254.87. The total amount paid out for pensions since 1866 is \$2,942,178,145.93. This is exclusive of Soldiers' Homes.

The Senate and House have passed H.R. 15527, making appropriation for national trophy and medals for rifle contests. It provides "that for the purpose of furnishing a national trophy and medals and other prizes to be provided and contested for annually, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War, said contest to be open to the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and the National Guard or organized militia of the several States, Territories, and of the District of Columbia, and for the cost of the trophy prizes, and medals herein provided for the sum of \$2,500 be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended for the purposes hereinbefore prescribed under the direction of the Secretary of War."

The Senate has passed H.J. Res. 39, providing for the transfer of certain military rolls and records from the Interior and other departments to the War Department. Also S. 4236, to pay claimants for damages to private property by reason of mortar practice at Fort Preble, Me., during the fall of 1901, as reported by a board of Army officers constituted to ascertain the same. Also bills granting the following monthly pensions: \$30 to the widow of Capt. George W. Doty, U.S.N.; \$17 to the widow of 1st Lieut. Joseph H. Hays, 30th U.S. Inf.; \$12 to the mother of Loveman Noa, late cadet, U.S.N.

The Senate has passed S. 3684, to place David Robertson, sergeant first class, Hospital Corps, on the retired list of the U.S. Army, with the full pay and allowances of the grade held by him at the date of such retirement. The Senate Committee on Military Affairs has re-

ported S. 5166, with the first section amended to read: "That the Ordnance Department shall consist of one chief of Ordnance with the rank of brigadier general; 6 (instead of 7) colonels; 9 (instead of 10) lieutenant colonels; 19 (instead of 21) majors; 25 (instead of 23) 1st lieutenants, and the enlisted men, including ordnance sergeants, as now authorized by law," etc.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs has reported favorably S. 4838, "to increase the efficiency of the Medical Department of the U.S. Army," with a minor amendment, providing that the three years' service which shall entitle to promotion, to grade of captain, a 1st lieutenant in the Medical Corps or assistant surgeon in the Regular Army, shall be "reckoned from the date of his commission."

An attempt was made to secure the passage of S. 5166 and S. 4838 by tacking them on to the Military Academy bill, but they were stricken out on points of order.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs has reported adversely S.R. 14, providing for the transfer of certain military rolls and records from the Interior and other Departments to the War Department.

The President pro tempore of the Senate has appointed the Senator from Mississippi, Mr. Money, visitor to West Point in place of the Senator from Maryland, Mr. Gorman, who was appointed visitor to Annapolis.

The House has passed S. 3242, to provide for the temporary government of the canal zone at Panama, the protection of the canal works, and for other purposes. We published the text of the bill last week.

The House has passed bills granting the following monthly pensions: \$30 to the widow of Medical Dir. Albert L. Gibson, U.S.N.; \$30 to the widow of Col. Richard I. Eskridge, 27th U.S. Inf.; \$50 to the widow of Rear Admiral George E. Belknap, U.S.N.; \$30 to the widow of Major Gen. Alex. McDowell McCook, U.S.A.; \$30 to the widow of Capt. Harry C. Cushing, 4th U.S. Art.; \$50 to the widow of Rear Admiral David Smith, U.S.N.; \$50 to the widow of Col. Quincy A. Gilmore, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A.; \$12 to the mother of Loveman Noa, late cadet, U.S.N.; \$25 to the widow of Lieut. John M. Sullivan, U.S.N.; \$17 to the widow of 1st Lieut. Joseph H. Hays, 30th U.S. Inf.; \$30 to the widow of Capt. George W. Doty, U.S.N.

The House has passed S. 3737, to appoint Capt. Edward O. C. Ord to the grade of major in the U.S. Army and place him on the retired list. In reporting this bill favorably before its passage by the House, the Military Affairs committee said: "Under the plan of regimental promotion which obtained for a long time during the service of Captain Ord he was compelled to serve for nineteen years as a lieutenant. At the time of his retirement he had a longer service than any other captain of Infantry with one exception. By the same order that retired Captain Ord as a captain his junior next below him was brought before a board which retired him as a major. That officer had had one year less service than Captain Ord. One-third of all the majors of Infantry had been Captain Ord's juniors, and were passed over his head by reason of the system of regimental promotion. He was retired after twenty-five years of honorable service because of disabilities acquired in the field in Cuba and the Philippines, and when he was within one step of his promotion."

The House has passed S. 1959, granting permission to Capt. William E. Horton, U.S.A., to accept a decoration tendered him by the President of the French Republic.

The House Committee on Military Affairs has reported favorably H.J. Res. 52, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of G.O. No. 195, War Dept., June 29, 1863, for the presentation of medals to the troops, "who, after the expiration of their term, have offered their services to the Government in the present emergency, and also for the volunteer troops from other States that have volunteered their temporary service in the States of Maryland and Pennsylvania."

The House Committee on Military Affairs has reported favorably, with minor amendments, S. 2081, to provide for the appropriate marking of the graves of the soldiers of the Confederate Army and Navy who died in Northern prisons and were buried near the prisons where they died. These Confederate prisoners are buried in many different places. Their number is about 30,152. It is estimated that it will cost to carry this legislation into effect in the neighborhood of \$200,000.

The House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce has reported favorably, without amendment, S. 1380, to provide for a site for a depot for the Revenue Cutter Service, and recommended that the House bill, H.R. 1255, whose provisions are identical, be indefinitely postponed.

The House Committee on Militia has reported favorably, with amendments, H.R. 15125, to amend an act to provide for the organization of the militia of the District of Columbia. This measure is made necessary by the enactment of the law "to promote the efficiency of the militia," approved Jan. 21, 1903. Provisions in section 2 give to the Army officers who may be detailed as adjutant general of the D.C. militia the pay and allowances befitting his rank, his duties, and the personal and official responsibilities incidental to such a detail at the national capital. Section 25 permits the Secretary of War to detail an officer on the retired list of the Army to duty with the D.C. militia. The Committee on Militia has also reported favorably H.R. 10014, to create a commission to investigate the expediency and practicability of establishing rifle ranges throughout the U.S. Also H.R. 14472, to further promote the efficiency of the militia with an amendment to insert as a new section the following: "That the Navy, Marine Corps, and civilian rifle clubs of the United States are hereby admitted to the competitions for the national trophy and medals and other prizes heretofore annually provided for in the act making appropriation for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904, under the heading 'Ordnance, Ordnance Stores and Supplies.'"

The House Committee on Military Affairs has reported with recommendation that it do not pass S. 970, to revoke the order dismissing William T. Goodwin, late 1st lieutenant, 10th Inf., and to place him on the retired list with the rank of 1st lieutenant. He was dismissed from the Service Sept. 13, 1862, because he went home from hospital without leave, in defiance of strict orders. Later he was drafted into the 11th Pennsylvania Volunteers, promoted 1st lieutenant, served from June 17, 1863, to June 1, 1865.

The bill, H.R. 7409, to place Elias H. Parsons on the retired list of the Army was reported adversely by the House Military Committee on April 26, and was laid on the table by the House. The bill, H.R. 6870, to give the widow of the late Surg. Gen. W. A. Hammond the amount of the pay of her husband as a brigadier general after his restoration to the Service as a retired officer, was also reported adversely and laid on the table. Also the bill for the relief of Azor H. Nickerson, late major, U.S.A., retired. With reference to this last bill the committee say: "This committee can not recommend for

restoration to the honorable roll of retired officers of the Army one who was so lost to any sense of honor as the record shows Mr. Nickerson to have been. Guilty of fraud, deceit, and perjury, to the wrong of the woman he had pledged himself to honor and defend as his true wife; disobeying orders, and fleeing the country to avoid trial by court-martial for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman; refusing to obey instructions from the War Department to return to Washington and report to the Adjutant General of the Army, he sends this message to that officer: 'Sir: Having become involved in a domestic complication which has resulted in a great scandal, and desiring to relieve the Army of all connection therewith, I have the honor to tender my resignation.' It is a grave question whether he should have been permitted to thus withdraw from the Army while under such criminal charges. But to relieve the Army of a great scandal that resignation was accepted. Because of that great scandal this committee reports the bill adversely."

During the closing hours of the session in the House an attempt was made by Mr. Lacey to suspend the rules and pass a bill to restore two midshipmen who were dismissed from the Naval Academy for hazing. It was defeated, not receiving the requisite two-thirds vote. Mr. Clark spoke against the bill, denouncing the lullies who haze little men, and declared that in time of war the little man is often the hero. The bill was denounced as an interference with discipline and an effort to enthrone political pull over the regulations of the Academy.

BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S.R. 74, Mr. Penrose.—Amending an act entitled "An act granting permission to officers and enlisted men of the Army and Navy of the United States to wear the badges adopted by certain military societies," approved Sept. 25, 1890.

S.R. 75, Mr. Perkins.—Whereas the provision in the naval appropriation bill approved March 3, 1903, which appropriated \$125,000 toward the erection of a new naval hospital is construed by the Secretary of the Navy to locate the same on the old Observatory grounds, on which account, and for many reasons deemed important, the Washington Board of Trade, the committee on parks and reservations, the Washington Business Men's Association, and the executive council of the National University committee have earnestly, by resolution, protested, as have many leading citizens through the press and by letter against the location of said hospital on said grounds; and Whereas it is now impossible to give to such claims and appeals the attention they should have: Therefore, Resolved, etc., That the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized and required to delay the erection of said hospital until the subject of location shall have been further considered and determined by Congress.

S. 5624, Mr. Platt.—That officers of the Marine Corps, who, since March 3, 1899, have failed, or may hereafter fail, on examination for promotion to the grade of captain or of 1st lieutenant, shall, upon promotion in accordance with existing law, take rank four numbers, if promoted to the grade of 1st lieutenant, lower than they would have if they had not so failed: Provided, That no officer shall be so promoted until he has lost four or six numbers, respectively.

S. 5647, Mr. Gallinger.—Authorizes the President to appoint dental surgeons to serve the officers and enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps, not to exceed thirty in all. Said dental surgeons shall have the rank and compensation of acting assistant surgeons in the Navy, shall be graduates of standard medical or dental colleges, trained in the several branches of dentistry, of good moral character and professional standing, and shall pass a physical and professional examination; and their appointments shall be for a term of years and revocable at the pleasure of the President.

S. 5681, Mr. Dick.—For the relief of William H. W. Krebs, late 1st lieutenant, 17th U.S. Inf.

H.J. Res. 151, Mr. Bingham.—That the joint resolution granting permission to officers and enlisted men of the Army and Navy of the U.S. to wear the badges adopted by certain military societies, approved Sept. 25, 1890, be amended so as to read as follows: "That the badges adopted by military societies composed jointly of men and descendants of men who served in the Army and Navy of the U.S. in one or more of the following wars, namely, the War of the Revolution, the War with Tripoli, the War of 1812, the Mexican War, the War of the Rebellion, the Spanish-American War, the Philippine Insurrection, and the China campaign, may be worn upon all occasions of ceremony by officers and enlisted men of the Army and Navy of the U.S. who are members of said societies in their own right or by inheritance."

H.R. 15237, Mr. Rixey (by request).—For the relief of acting (Volunteer) officers of the U.S. Navy in the Civil War. The preamble recites that these officers have never received the proper recognition for the valuable services then rendered; never received any commission from the President, but only an acting order, written on very common paper and signed by the Secretary of the Navy, while all Volunteer Army officers received a regular commission, and thereby have some tangible evidences of their services to hand down to their descendants: Therefore, Be it enacted, etc., That such officers who served during the Civil War for one year or more, and were honorably discharged shall, upon application to the Secretary of the Navy, receive a commission signed by the President specifying why the commission is granted; said commission not to entitle the grantee to any pay. As a further recognition said commissions shall be made out two grades higher than grade held at time of discharge, for all who served three years or more and who were in command of a U.S. vessel at least one year, and one grade higher for all others who served one year. Actual cost of each commission to be refunded by the recipient of the same. Act to take effect immediately.

H.R. 15304, Mr. Henry.—To authorize the advance of Col. George M. Brayton, U.S.A., one grade upon the retired list.

H.R. 15311, Mr. Patterson.—As a reward for his valuable services in the Army during the Civil War, authorizes the President, to appoint Col. Francis I. Crilly, late a captain in the Q.M. Dept., U.S.A., and a brevet colonel, U.S.A., a captain quartermaster in the Army with his original rank and date of commission, and that he shall be placed upon the retired list of the Army with the rank of captain.

H.R. 15403, Mr. Foss.—To increase the efficiency of the Navy. Authorizes the Secretary of the Navy in his discretion, to constitute a General Board by detailing not to exceed seven officers on the active list of the Navy and Marine Corps, not below the rank of captain in the Navy, for such general military duties as the Secretary may from time to time direct. Sec. 2. That no naval officer, except the Admiral of the Navy, shall be detailed for such duty for a longer continuous period than three years, and, after being relieved from such duty, he shall not be eligible for a further detail thereto, except after a service of two years in other duty, not less than one of which shall be at sea. This section, however, shall not apply in case of war or impending war. Sec. 3. That the Secretary may detail one of the members of the General Board thus constituted as military adviser, who, if not of higher rank, shall, while holding said office, have the rank, pay and allowances of the senior rear admiral of the Navy.

PAY OF THE NAVY.

In a memorandum for the Paymaster General accompanying the tables below, Paymaster Samuel McGowan, U.S.N., says:

"In compliance with verbal directions from the Secretary of the Navy, the accompanying tables, with explanatory notes, have been prepared under my supervision by Paym. G. R. Venable and Paym. W. T. Wallace for the purpose of showing the pay and allowances received by the commissioned personnel of the Navy." After a statement of the provisions of the Personnel law, as interpreted, the memorandum says:

"From the foregoing it will be seen that an officer of the Navy, commissioned prior to the enactment of the 'Personnel law,' sometimes receives 'old Navy pay,' sometimes Army pay, sometimes Army pay less 15 per cent., and sometimes 'mounted' Army pay; and the Supreme Court may decide that he is entitled to the 10 per cent. increase in pay for duty beyond the limits of the United States, at sea as well as on shore."

"Officers at or near the bottom of the list of each corps were purposely considered for the reason that changes of laws regarding pay would naturally have a greater effect, and for a longer time, upon them than upon officers farther up the list, and who, of course, have a shorter period to serve on the active list."

In a memorandum accompanying the tables Paymaster Venable says of these tables: "The first sixteen of them were prepared as follows: An officer of each corps was taken from the January register, whose date of commission was July, 1902—or as near to that date as it was practicable to get—and, considering promotions that he is certain to receive under existing law—that is, retirements on account of age—the time he will remain in each grade; the total amount of pay he will receive, and the average rate of pay per annum for his entire service are given. Actual cases in every corps were considered, and none were selected. The corresponding man in each corps was taken straight through his entire service. In the tables of the line, medical and pay corps it will be noted that the officers whose cases are considered have 40 years' service before them. The officers of other corps, who were commissioned about July, 1902, will not have that length of service."

The officers used in the above estimates are Ensign R. L. Berry, Asst. Surg. J. L. Neilson, P.A. Paym. C. S. Baker, Chaplain G. L. Bayard, Prof. T. B. Littell, Asst. Naval Constr. W. B. Ferguson, Civil Engr. C. A. Wentworth, and 2d Lieut. H. C. Egan, M.C.

Officers of the line, medical and pay corps, above the rank of lieutenant (captain, U.S. Army), are "mounted officers" and paid accordingly.

1. Officers serving on shore duty beyond seas get 10 per cent. of their pay proper, additional.

2. It is estimated that an officer of the line, medical or pay corps will save from \$5 to \$30 per annum during his total service on account of the fuel allowance.

3. It will be noted that the cases taken for estimating average pay of officers of the line, medical and pay corps all have 40 years' service.

4. The line officer in this case will hold command and rank sixteen years. When at sea he will have a special boat and crew and three servants; and when on shore, as commandant of a station, he will have horses, carriages, a steam launch, gardener and three house servants. For all servants at sea and ashore he gets 30 cts. per diem for the subsistence of each of them. The total amount gained by the allowances cannot be determined.

5. Chaplains, professors of mathematics, and civil engineers do not receive "commutation of quarters" when no Government quarters are provided.

6. With reference to pay of naval constructors for four years' service spent at the Academy, attention is invited to 3 of table No. 1 (line officer).

7. Marine officers receive mounted pay when ordered on duty that requires them to be mounted.

Shore pay includes all authorized allowance for quarters. Line officers are credited with six years' service (four at Naval Academy and two at sea). Officers appointed from civil life are credited with two years' service.

TABULAR STATEMENTS OF PAY.

No. 1.—A line officer commissioned in 1902 and paid under existing law:

Rank	No. yrs.	Sea	Shore	Shore (2)
Ensign	3	\$1540	\$1309	\$1597
Lieutenant (J.G.)	1	1650	1402	1690
Lieutenant	10-5	2160	1836	2268
Lieutenant	5	2340	1989	2421
Lieut. Comdr.	10	3500	2975	3551
Commander	9	4000	3400	3976
Captain	3	4500	3825	4545
Rear Adm. 2d 9.	3	5500	4675	5395
Rear Adm. 1st 9.	2	7500	6375	7239

Total 40

(1) Average rate pay per annum \$3507

(2) Average rate pay per annum (20 years sea and 20 yrs. shore duty) \$2861

(3) Average rate pay per annum (20 years sea, 10 years shore, 10 years shore including authorized allowance of quarters) \$3824

No. 2.—A medical officer commissioned in 1902 and paid under existing law:

Rank	No. yrs.	Sea	Shore	Shore (2)
Asst. Surg. (Lt. J.G.)	3	\$1700	\$1406	\$1784
P.A. Surg. (Lt.)	19-2	2200	1870	2302
Lieutenant	5	2400	2040	2472
Lieutenant	5	2600	2210	2642
Lieut. Comdr.	7	2800	2380	2852
Med. Insp. (Comdr.)	12	3500	2975	3551
Med. Dir. (Capt.)	1	4000	3400	3976
Med. Dir. (Capt.)	5	4500	3825	4545

Total 40

(1) Average rate pay per annum \$3070

(2) Average rate pay per annum (20 years sea and 20 years shore duty) \$2606

(3) Average rate pay per annum (20 years sea, 10 years shore and 10 years shore including authorized allowances for quarters) \$3113

No. 3.—A pay officer commissioned in 1902 and paid under existing law:

Rank	No. yrs.	Sea	Shore	Shore (2)
Asst. Paym. (Ensign)	1	\$1540	\$1309	\$1597
P.A. Paym. (Lt. J.G.)	2	1650	1402	1690
Lieut. (Lieut.)	11-2	2200	1870	2302
Lieut. (Lieut.)	1	2400	2040	2472
Paym. (Lieut.)	4	2400	2040	2472
Paym. (Lieut.)	1	2600	2210	2642
Paym. (Lt. Comdr.)	21-1	3250	2703	3238
Paym. (Lt. Comdr.)	20	3500	2975	3551

Total 40

(1) Average rate pay per annum \$3070

(2) Average rate pay per annum (20 years sea and 20 years shore duty) \$2606

(3) Average rate pay per annum (20 years sea, 10 years shore and 10 years shore including authorized allowances for quarters) \$3113

Pay Insp. (Comdr.)	1	4000	3400	3976
Pay Dir. (Capt.)	4	4500	3825	4545

Total 40

(1) Average rate pay per annum \$3172

(2) Average rate pay per annum (20 years sea and 20 years shore duty) \$2696

(3) Average rate pay per annum (20 years sea, 10 years shore, 10 years shore including authorized allowance for quarters) \$3236

*Shore (2) pay includes authorized allowance for quarters.

†Credited with five years' service in computing pay—appointed from civil life.

*Officers of the line, medical and pay corps above the rank of lieutenant (captain, U.S. Army) are "mounted officers" and paid accordingly. Pay officers with the rank of lieutenant (captain, U.S. Army) receive "mounted pay."

No. 4.—A chaplain commissioned in 1902 and paid under existing law:

Rank	No. yrs.	Sea	Shore
Lieutenant	14	\$2900	\$2300
Lieut. Comdr.	10	2600	2000
Commander	5	2900	2300
Captain	3	3200	2600

Total 32

(1) Average rate pay per annum \$2509

(2) Average rate pay per annum (16 years sea and 16 years shore duty) \$2004

†Credited with five years' service in computing pay—appointed from civil life.

*Includes 30c. per day "commuted ration."

No. 5.—A professor of mathematics commissioned in 1902 and paid under existing law:

Rank	No. yrs.	Sea	Shore	Total
Lieutenant	13-5	\$2700	\$2100	\$4800
Lieutenant	5	3000	2400	5400
Lieut. Comdr.	2	3500	2800	6300
Commander	11	3800	3000	6800
Captain	4	4500	3600	8100

Totals 30

(1) Average rate pay per annum \$3266

(2) Average rate pay per annum (16 years sea and 16 years shore duty) \$2584

†Credited with five years' service in computing pay—appointed from civil life.

No. 6.—A naval constructor commissioned in 1902 and paid under existing law:

Rank	No. yrs.	Sea	Shore	Shore (2)*
Asst. Naval Constr. (Lt. J.G.)	4	\$2500	\$2000	\$4500
(Lieutenant)	10-6	2800	2200	5000
Naval Constr. (Lieut.)	4	3200	2500	5700
(Lieut. Comdr.)	21-1	3500	2800	6300
Lieutenant	5	3800	3000	6800
Lieut. Comdr.	2	4200	3300	7500
Commander	11	4500	3600	8100
Captain	4	5000	4000	9000

Totals 38

(1) Average rate pay per annum \$3408

(2) Average rate pay per annum (19 years shore and 19 years shore duty) \$2919

(3) Average rate pay per annum (19 years shore and 19 years shore duty) \$3693

*Shore (2) pay includes authorized allowance for quarters.

†Credited with 4 years at Naval Academy in computing pay.

No. 7.—Civil engineer commissioned in 1902 and paid under existing law:

Rank	No. yrs.	Sea	Shore	Total
Lieut. J.G.	26-5	\$2700	\$2100	\$4800
Lieutenant	5	3000	2400	5400
Lieut. Comdr.	11	3500	2800	6300
Lieutenant	2	3800	3000	6800
Captain	4	4500	3600	8100

Totals 34

(1) Average rate pay per annum \$3309

(2) Average rate pay per annum (19 years shore and 19 years shore duty) \$2919

*Credit with five years' service in computing pay, appointed from civil life. Assistant Civil Engineers who enter now do not get this credit for 5 years' constructive service.

†Will have rank of commander a few weeks. Periods of time less than one year not considered in this estimate.

No. 8.—A marine officer commissioned in 1902 and paid under existing law:

Rank	No. yrs.	Pay	Pay (2)*
Second Lieut.	7-5	\$1400	\$1088
First Lieutenant	2	1540	1232
Lieutenant	26-3	1650	1296
Lieutenant	5	1800	1440
Captain	13	2100	1680
Captain	5	2300	1840

Total 38

(1) Average rate pay per annum \$1939

(2) Average rate pay per annum (19 years pay and 19 years pay (2)) \$2246

*Pay (2) includes authorized allowance for quarters.

No. 9.—Table showing allowance to all officers, except chaplains, professors of mathematics and civil engineers, on account of "commutation of quarters," when on shore duty and not provided with Government quarters:

Rank	No. rooms	Per room	Per mo.	Per annum
Ensign	2	\$12.00	\$24.00	\$288
Lieut. J.G.	2	12.00	24.00	288
Lieutenant	2	12.00	24.00	288
Lieut. Comdr.	4	12.00	48.00	576
Commander	4	12.00	48.00	576
Captain	4	12.00	48.00	576
R. Adm. (2d 9.)	5	12.00	60.00	720
R. Adm. (1st 9.)	6	12.00	72.00	864

No. 10.—Table showing number of years each rank will be held by different corps; all officers in this estimate having been commissioned in 1902:

Rank	Line	Med.	Pay	Chap.	Prof.	N.C.	C.E.	M.C.
Ensign	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
Ensign or 2d Lt.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Lt. J.G. or 1st Lt.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Lt. or capt.	10	19	11	14	13	10	26	6
Lt. Comdr.	10	12	21	10	2	21	2	2
Commander	9	1	1	5	11	2	1	1
Captain	5	5	4	3	4	1	4	4
Rear Admiral	5	5	4	3	4	1	4	4

Totals 40 40 40 32 30 28 34 28

*Time less than one year not considered.

No. 11.—Table showing rank of corresponding man in each corps when the line officer is promoted to each rank. (All officers having been commissioned in 1902.)

Line	Medical	Pay	Chap.	Prof.	Nav. Com.	C.E.	Marine
Ensign	Lt. J.G.	Ensign	Lieut. J.G.	Lt. J.G.	Lt. J.G.	Lt. J.G.	Lt. J.G.
Lt. J.G.	Lieut. J.G.	Lieut. J.G.	Lieut. J.G.	Lieut. J.G.	Lieut. J.G.	Lieut. J.G.	Lieut. J.G.
Lieutenant	Lieut.	Lieut.	Lieut.	Lieut.	Lieut.	Lieut.	Lieut.
Lt. Cr.	Lieut. Cr.	Lt. Cr.	Lt. Cr.	Lt. Cr.	Lt. Cr.	Lt. Cr.	Lt. Cr.
Comdr.	Lt. Cr.	Lt. Cr.	Lt. Cr.	Lt. Cr.	Lt. Cr.	Lt. Cr.	Lt. Cr.
Capt.	Lt. Cr.	Lt. Cr.	Lt. Cr.	Lt. Cr.	Lt. Cr.	Lt. Cr.	Lt. Cr.
R. Adm. Capt.	Comdr.	Comdr.	Comdr.	Comdr.	Comdr.	Comdr.	Comdr.

No. 12.—The average rate of pay per annum of officers of each corps who were commissioned in 1902, for their entire

service, as paid under existing law, and under different conditions. Considering probable service of each corps: 1. Construction, \$3000—1/4 sea, 3/4 shore (2) duty; 2. Line, \$3200—1/4 sea, 3/4 shore, 1/4 shore (2) duty; 3. Civil engineers, \$3300—shore duty; 4. Professors of mathematics, \$3233—shore duty; 5. Pay, \$3000—1/4 sea, 3/4 shore, 1/4 shore (2) duty; 6. Medical, \$3200—1/4 sea, 3/4 shore, 1/4 shore (2) duty; 7. Chaplains, \$3004—1/4 sea, 3/4 shore duty; 8. Marine, \$1929—1/4 sea, 3/4 shore duty.

No. 13.—The same line officer used in Table No. 1, if he were paid under law existing prior to passage of "Personnel Bill," 1890:

Rank	No. yrs.	Sea	Shore
Ensign	3	\$1200	\$1000
Lieut. J.G.	1	1300	1100
Lieutenant	10-5	1600	1300
Lieutenant	5	1700	1400
Lieut. Commander	10-4	2000	1600
Commander	9	2200	1800
Captain	2	2400	2000
Rear admiral	5	3100	2500

Total 40

(1) Average rate pay per annum \$2361 50

(2) Average rate pay per annum (20 yrs. sea, 20 yrs. shore duty) \$2367 50

*Includes commuted rations. 1. No other allowances were received.

No. 14.—The same medical officer used in Table No. 2, if he were paid under law existing prior to passage of "Personnel Bill," 1890:

Rank	No. yrs.	Sea	Shore
Asst. Surgeon	3	\$1800	\$1400
P.A. Surgeon	19-6	2100	1800
Lieutenant	14	2200	1900
Surgeon	12-5	2500	2100
Surgeon	5	2800	2400
Med. Inspector	1	3000	2600
Med. Director	5-2	4500	3200
Med. Director	2	4500	3200

Total 40

(1) Average rate pay per annum \$2341 50

(2) Average rate pay per annum (20 yrs. sea, 20 yrs. shore duty) \$2356 75

*Includes commuted rations. 1. No other allowances were received.

No. 15.—The same pay officer used in Table No. 3, if he were paid under law existing prior to passage of "Personnel Bill," 1890:

Rank	No. yrs.	Sea	Shore
Asst. Paymaster	3	\$1800	\$1400
P.A. Paymaster	11-5	2100	1800
P.A. Paymaster	6	2200	2000
Paymaster	21-5	2500	2100
Paymaster	5	2800	2400
Paymaster	5	3000	2600
Paymaster	5	3200	2800
Paymaster	1	4200	4000
Pay Inspector	1	4500	4000
Pay Director	4	4500	4000

Total 40

(1) Average rate pay per annum \$2121 50

(2) Average rate pay per annum (20 yrs. sea, 20 yrs. shore duty) \$2373

*Includes commuted rations. 1. No other allowances were received.

No. 16.—In connection with summary (1) of Table No. 12, the following shows order of different corps, if all were now paid in accordance with law as it existed prior to passage of the "Personnel Bill," 1890: 1. Construction, \$3408—shore duty; 2. Civil engineers, \$3300—shore duty; 3. Professors of mathematics, \$3233—shore duty; 4. Line, \$3240—1/4 sea, 3/4 shore, 1/4 shore (2) duty; 5. Pay, \$3236—1/4 sea, 3/4 shore, 1/4 shore (2) duty; 6. Medical, \$3200—1/4 sea, 3/4 shore, 1/4 shore (2) duty; 7. Chaplains, \$3004—1/4 sea, 3/4 shore duty; 8. Marine, \$1929—1/

THE NAVY

VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Albert S. Barker, Commander-in-Chief, Rear Admiral Chas. D. Sigbee, Commander of Caribbean Squadron, Rear Admiral J. H. Sands, Commander of Coast Squadron. Address of fleet, care of Postmaster, New York City, unless otherwise given.

Battleship Squadron.

KEARSARGE (flagship of Admiral Barker), Capt. Joseph N. Hemphill, Capt. Raymond P. Rodgers ordered to command. At Pensacola.
ALABAMA, Capt. Charles H. Davis. At Pensacola.
ILLINOIS, Capt. Royal B. Bradford. At New York yard for repairs.
IOWA, Capt. Henry B. Mansfield. At Pensacola.
MAINE, Capt. Eugene H. C. Leutze. At Pensacola.
MISSOURI, Capt. William S. Cowles. At Pensacola.
SCORPION, Lieut. Comdr. Clifford J. Boush. At Pensacola.

STERLING (collier). Arrived at Lamberts Point April 22.
CAESAR (collier). Sailed April 25 from Pensacola for Lamberts Point. Was aground at Tortugas April 27.
LEBANON (collier). Arrived at Colon April 26.

Caribbean Squadron.

Rear Admiral C. D. Sigbee.

NEWARK (flagship of Admiral Sigbee), Capt. Richard Wainwright. At Colon.
NEWPORT, Comdr. Albert Meritz. At Pensacola.
DETROIT, Comdr. Albert C. Dillingham. At San Domingo City.
MONTGOMERY, Comdr. Lucien Young. At Colon.
NASHVILLE, Comdr. John Hubbard. Going up Mississippi River en route St. Louis. Will go out of commission at Boston.
BANCROFT, Lieut. Comdr. Abraham E. Culver. At Pensacola.
DIXIE, Comdr. Greenleaf A. Merriam. Arrived in Hampton Roads April 23.

Coast Squadron.

TEXAS (flagship of Admiral Sands), Capt. Wm. T. Swinburne. At Pensacola.
ARKANSAS, Comdr. Charles E. Vreeland. Sailed April 23 from Pensacola for Newport News.
FLORIDA, Comdr. John C. Fremont. At Pensacola.
NEVADA, Comdr. Thomas B. Howard. At Pensacola.
MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. Joseph G. Eaton. At New York yard.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Unless otherwise noted address care of Postmaster, New York, N.Y.
Rear Admiral F. E. Chadwick, Commander-in-Chief.
BROOKLYN (flagship of Admiral Chadwick), Capt. J. M. Hawley. At Pensacola.
CASTINE, Comdr. E. J. Dorn. At Pensacola, Fla.
MARIETTA, Comdr. Henry Morrell. Arrived at San Juan April 24.
ATLANTA, Comdr. E. F. Qualtrough. At Pensacola.

EUROPEAN STATION.

Unless otherwise noted address care of Postmaster, New York, N.Y.
Rear Admiral T. F. Jewell, Commander-in-Chief.
OLYMPIA (flagship), Capt. Harrison G. O. Colby. At Pensacola.
BALTIMORE, Comdr. John B. Briggs. At Pensacola.
CLEVELAND, Comdr. Wm. H. H. Southerland. At Pensacola.
DESMOINES, Comdr. Alexander McCrackin. At Tompkinsville.

PACIFIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Henry Glass, Commander-in-Chief. Mail address of ships of Pacific Squadron, except Boston, is in care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.
NEW YORK (flagship), Capt. John J. Hunker. Sailed April 25 from Acapulco for Honolulu.
BENNINGTON, Comdr. Kossuth Niles. Sailed April 25 from Acapulco for Honolulu.
BOSTON, Comdr. Samuel W. B. Diehl. At Panama. Send mail in care of Postmaster, New York City.
CONCORD, Comdr. Charles P. Perkins. Sailed April 21 from Acapulco for Mare Island.
MARBLEHEAD, Comdr. Thomas S. Phelps. Sailed April 22 from Acapulco for Mare Island.
PREBLE, Lieut. Theodore C. Fenton. Arrived at Acapulco April 27.
PAUL JONES, Lieut. Gregory C. Davidson. Arrived Acapulco April 27.
WYOMING, Comdr. Vincendon L. Cottman. Arrived at Acapulco April 27.
NERO (collier). At Mare Island.

ASIATIC STATION.

Rear Admiral P. H. Cooper, Commander-in-Chief, Rear Admiral Yates Stirling, commander of Cruiser Squadron. Capt. William M. Folger, commander Philippine Squadron. Unless otherwise noted, address all vessels on Asiatic Station, care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal. Domestic postage.

Battleship Squadron.

WISCONSIN, Capt. Richardson Clover. At Cavite. Flagship of Rear Admiral Cooper.
OREGON, Capt. William T. Burwell. At Cavite.
MONTEREY, Comdr. John B. Milton. Arrived at Hong Kong April 27.
MONADNOCK, Comdr. Dennis H. Mahan. At Shanghai.

Gunboat Division, Battleship Squadron.

WILMINGTON, Lieut. Comdr. Arthur W. Dodd. At Shanghai.
HELENA, Comdr. Frank E. Sawyer. Sailed April 11 for Nimrod Sound.
EL CANO, Lieut. Comdr. John Hood. Arrived at Shikwan April 25.
CALLAO, Lieut. D. E. Dismukes. At Canton.
VILLALOBOS, Lieut. Henry A. Wiley. At Shanghai.

Cruiser Squadron.

NEW ORLEANS (flagship of Rear Admiral Stirling), Comdr. Giles B. Harber. At Shanghai.
CINCINNATI, Comdr. Hugo Osterhaus. At Shanghai.
RALEIGH, Comdr. Arthur P. Nasro. At Chemulpo.
SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. Samuel W. Very. Sailed April 26 from Hong Kong for Cavite.
FROLIC, Lieut. Comdr. Albert W. Grant. At Ning-po.

Philippine Squadron.

RAINBOW, Comdr. John B. Collins (flagship of Rear Admiral Folger). Arrived at Cavite April 23.
PAMPANGA, Ensign Ivan E. Bass. At Cavite.
PARAGUAY, Lieut. K. M. Bennett. At Cavite.
PISCATAQUA, Bttn. Andrew Anderson. At Cavite.
SAMAR, Lieut. L. M. Overstreet. At Cavite.
WOMPATUCK, Bttn. Edmund Humphreys. At Cavite.

First Torpedo Flotilla.

In active service under command of Lieut. G. W. Williams. Address the vessels of the First Torpedo Flotilla (Decatur, Bainbridge, Barry, Chauncey and Dale), care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal. Flotilla is attached to the Asiatic fleet.
BAINBRIDGE, Lieut. George W. Williams. At Cavite.
BARRY, Lieut. Noble E. Irwin. At Cavite.
CHAUNCEY, Lieut. E. P. Jessop. At Cavite.
DALE, Lieut. H. E. Yarnell. At Cavite.
DECATUR, Lieut. D. W. Knox. At Cavite.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

ALEXANDER (collier). At Cavite.
ZAFIRO (supply ship). At Cavite.
NANSHAN (supply ship). At Cavite.
POMPEY (merchant officers and crew). Sailed April 23 from Chemulpo for Olongapo.

JUSTIN (merchant officers and crew). At Guam.
AJAX (collier). Sailed April 23 from Shanghai for Nimrod Sound.
BRUTUS (collier). At Cavite.

ATLANTIC TRAINING SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral W. C. Wise, Commander-in-Chief. Unless otherwise noted address of Squadron, care of Postmaster, New York City.

MINNEAPOLIS (flagship), Capt. Adolph Marix. Arrived at New York Navy Yard April 26.
COLUMBIA, Capt. James M. Miller. At League Island.
YANKEE, Comdr. L. C. Helmer. At League Island.
HARTFORD, Comdr. Ten Eyck D. W. Veeder. Arrived at Norfolk April 25.
MONONGAHELLA, Comdr. George W. Mentz. At San Juan. Will go out of commission at Portsmouth, N.H.
PRAIRIE, Comdr. A. V. Wadhams. At Guantanamo.
TOPEKA, Lieut. Comdr. Frank A. Wilner. At the navy yard, Boston.
BUFFALO, Comdr. William H. Everett. Arrived at Singapore April 25.

VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE, UNASSIGNED, TUGS, &c.

ABARENDA (collier), Lieut. Comdr. J. H. Rohrbacher. At Norfolk.
ACCUMAC (tug). At Pensacola.
ACTIVE (tug). At training station, San Francisco, Cal.
AILEEN. Loaned to New York Naval Militia.
ALBANY, Comdr. George L. Dyer. Sailed April 27 from Shanghai for Cavite. Will proceed to Bremerton and go out of commission.
ALICE (tug). Navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
ALVARADO, Annapolis, Md.
AMPHITRITE, Lieut. Comdr. Wm. H. Allen. Station ship at Guantanamo.
ANNAPOLIS, Comdr. Hamilton Hutchins. In Nimrod Sound. Will proceed to Mare Island to go out of commission.
APACHE (tug). Navy yard, New York. Address there.
ARETHUSA, merchant master and crew. At Pensacola.
CHESAPEAKE, Lieut. Comdr. William F. Fullam. Practice ship. Naval Academy. Ordered in commission at Annapolis May 2.
CHICKASAW (tug). Navy yard, New York. Address there.

COAL BARGE NO. 1, Bttn. Paul Hennig. At Guantanamo.
CULGOA, Lieut. Comdr. Robert M. Doyle. Arrived at Guantanamo April 25.
DOLPHIN, Lieut. Comdr. John H. Gibbons. Arrived at Washington April 24.
DON JUAN DE AUSTRIA, Comdr. George W. Denfield. Arrived at Portsmouth, N.H., April 21.
EAGLE, Comdr. Moses L. Wood. Arrived at Cabanas, Cuba, April 24.
FORTUNE (tug). At San Francisco. Address there.
GLACIER (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. James H. Oliver. Arrived at New York Navy Yard April 22.
GLOUCESTER, Lieut. Comdr. B. T. Walling. Sailed April 25 from Santo Domingo City for Culebra.
HERCULES (tug). At League Island.
HIST. Gun. Thomas Smith. At Newport.
HOLLAND (submarine), Gunner Owen Hill. At Annapolis. Address there.
HORNET (tender to Franklin). At Norfolk.
IROQUOIS (tug), Lieut. Comdr. A. P. Niblack. At Honolulu.
ISLA DE CUBA, Lieut. B. C. Decker. Arrived at Malta April 24. Will proceed to Portsmouth, N.H., to go out of commission.
IWANA (tug). At navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

KENTUCKY (flagship of Admiral Evans), Capt. Robert M. Berry. Sailed April 24 from Port Said for Naples.
MACHIAS, Comdr. Bernard O. Scott. At Pensacola. Ordered out of commission at the Pensacola navy yard.
MASSOIT (tug), Bttn. James Matthews. At naval station, Key West. Address there.
MAYFLOWER, Lieut. Comdr. Albert Gleaves. At Washington.
MICHIGAN, Comdr. Charles Laird. At Erie.
MOHAWK (tug). At Norfolk.
MODOC (tug). At New York.
NEW HAMPSHIRE, Lent to New York Naval Militia.
NARKEETA (tug). At New York.
NEZISCOT (tug). Arrived at Portsmouth, N.H., April 1.
PAWNEE (tug). At Newport.
NINA (tug). Arrived at New York April 26.
OSCEOLA (tug), Bttn. E. J. Norcott. At Key West.
PONTIAC (tug). At Boston under repairs. Has been ordered to New York for duty as yard tug.
PEORIA, At New York. Will return to Newport.
PETREL, Lieut. Comdr. F. H. Sherman. At San Francisco.

SATURN (collier). At Mare Island.
PONTIAC (tug). At New York.
PORTSMOUTH, Lent to New Jersey Naval Militia.
POWATAN (tug). At New York.
PAWTHUCKET (tug). Navy Yard, Puget Sound, Wash.
POTOMAC, Lieut. Austin Kautz. At Pensacola.
RAPIDO (tug). Naval station, Cavite, P.I. Address there.
RESTLESS (tender to Franklin), Act. Bttn. John Winn. At Norfolk.
SEBAGO (tug). At Pensacola.
STANDISH (tug). At Annapolis.
SAMOSE (tug). At League Island.
SANDOVAL, At Annapolis.
SIOUX (tug). At Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
SOLACE, Comdr. Jas. H. Bull. At Mare Island.
SUPPLY, Comdr. George S. Dyer. Sailed April 27 from Honolulu for Midway en route Guam.
SYLPH, Lieut. Charles F. Preston. At Washington. Address there.

TACOMA, Comdr. Reginald F. Nicholson. Arrived at Tacoma, Washington, April 24.
TECUMSEH (tug). At Washington.
TRAFFIC (tug). Navy yard, New York. Address there.
TRITON (tug), Bttn. E. M. Isaac. At Washington. Address there.
SANTÉE, Lieut. Comdr. George M. Stoney. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.
SOUTHERY (prison ship), Lieut. Comdr. William Braunsreuther. At Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
UNCAS (tug). At San Juan. Bttn. Ernest V. Sandstrom. Address San Juan, P.R.
UNADILLA (tug). Navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
VICKSBURG, Comdr. William A. Marshall. In Nimrod Sound. Will proceed to Mare Island and go out of commission.
VIGILANT (tug). Training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.
VIXEN, Lieut. Comdr. Wm. H. Allen. Tender to Amphitrite. At Guantanamo.
WABAN (tug). At Pensacola. Address there.
WAHNETA (tug). Navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

WASP, Bttn. Belmar H. Shepley. At Pensacola. Address there.
WHEELING, Comdr. Edmund B. Underwood. At Tutuila, Samoa. Mail address care Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal. Will be relieved by Adams. Wheeling will then proceed to Bremerton to be placed out of commission.
YANKTON. At Norfolk.

STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

ENTERPRISE (Massachusetts Nautical School Ship). Lieut. Comdr. William F. Low, retired. Address Boston, Mass.
ST. MARY'S (New York Nautical School Ship), Comdr. G. C. Hanus, retired. At Glen Cove, N.Y., preparing for summer cruise. Will sail for New London May 17 to take on stores, and will sail from there about June 6 for Southampton, England. From Southampton after a fortnight's stay, the cruise will continue to Lisbon, Cadiz and Maderia. It is expected the vessel will sail from there early in September, arriving at New York about Oct. 1.
SARATOGA (Pennsylvania Nautical School Ship), Comdr. George F. W. Holman. On cruise. Address mail to 15 North Delaware avenue, Philadelphia.

RECEIVING SHIPS.

CONSTELLATION, Capt. William W. Mead. At Newport, R.I. (attached to training station.)
FRANKLIN, Capt. Charles M. Thomas. Norfolk, Va.
HANCOCK, Capt. William H. Emory. At navy yard, New York.

INDEPENDENCE, Capt. E. D. Taussig. Mare Island, Cal.
LANCASTER, Capt. Conway H. Arnold. At League Island, Pa.

NIPSIC, Lieut. Comdr. Frank M. Bostwick. At Puget Sound Naval Station, Washington. Ordered out of commission.

PENSACOLA, Comdr. Jefferson F. Moser. San Francisco, Cal.

PHILADELPHIA, Lieut. Comdr. Frank M. Bostwick. At navy yard, Puget Sound, Washington. Ordered in commission as receiving ship at that place.

RICHMOND (tender to Franklin). At Norfolk, Va.
WABASH, Capt. George W. Pigman. Boston, Mass.

Second Torpedo Flotilla.

In active service under command of Lieut. Marbury Johnston. Attached to Coast Squadron, North Atlantic Fleet. Address care of Postmaster, New York City.
HOPKINS, Lieut. Montgomery M. Taylor. At navy yard, League Island, Pa.
LAWRENCE, Lieut. Andre M. Procter. En route St. Louis.

STEWART, Lieut. Frederick A. Traut. At Pensacola.
TRUXTUN, At Pensacola, Fla.

WORDEN, Lieut. Benjamin B. McCormick. Arrived at Pensacola April 18.

WHIPPLE, Lieut. Jehu V. Chase. Sailed April 26, from Galveston for Pensacola.

Torpedo Vessels on Special Service in Commission.
ADDER, Ensign Frank L. Pinney. At Norfolk.

DUPONT, At Annapolis.
GRAMPUS, At Mare Island.
HOLLAND (submarine), Gunner Owen Hill. At Annapolis, Md.

HULL, Lieut. Samuel S. Robinson. At Annapolis.
MACDONOUGH, Lieut. Charles S. Bookwalter. At Norfolk.

MOCCASIN, Ensign Frank L. Pinney. At Norfolk.
PERRY, Lieut. H. Schofield. At San Francisco, Cal.

PIKE, At Mare Island.
PLUNGER, Lieut. Charles P. Nelson. At Newport.
PORPOISE, Lieut. Charles P. Nelson. At Newport.

PORTER, At Norfolk.
SHARK, Lieut. Charles P. Nelson. At Newport.
WINSLOW, Lieut. E. W. McIntyre. At Newport.

Flotilla in Commission in Reserve.

Lieut. F. H. Schofield in command.
At Norfolk Navy Yard. Address there. ERICSSON, FOOTE, DELONG, MACKENZIE, BAGLEY, BARNES, BIDDLE, STOCKTON, THORNTON, GWIN, RODGERS, WILKES, SOMERS, TINGEY and CUSHING, BAILEY, TALBOT, PORTER, SHUBRICK.

We omit the list of training ships, colliers and Fish Commission vessels this week, there being no change in them since they appeared in our issue of April 23.

NAVY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate April 21, 1904.
Promotions in the Navy.

Lieut. Chester M. Knepper to be a lieutenant commander from the 1st of January, 1904.
Ensign Walter M. Hunt to be a lieutenant (junior grade) from the 28th of January, 1904.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate April 27, 1904.
Promotions in the Navy.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Cyrus R. Miller to be a lieutenant from the 23d of September, 1903 (subject to the examination).

Lieut. Harry G. Leopold to be a lieutenant commander from the 11th of October, 1903.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Luther M. Overstreet to be a lieutenant from the 11th of October, 1903.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Hilary Williams to be a lieutenant from the 1st of January, 1904.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Robert W. Henderson to be a lieutenant from the 1st of January, 1904.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) John Halligan, Jr., to be a lieutenant from the 1st of January, 1904.

The following named ensigns to be lieutenants (junior grade) from the 28th of January, 1904: John T. Beckner, Herbert H. Evans, Samuel I. M. Major, Frank O. Branch.

Lieut. Clarence S. Williams to be a lieutenant commander from the 4th of February, 1904.

Lieut. John D. McDonald to be a lieutenant commander from the 4th of February, 1904.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Alexander N. Mitchell to be a lieutenant from the 4th of February, 1904.

Lieut. Comdr. Fidelio S. Carter to be a commander from the 17th of February, 1904.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) William P. Cronan to be a lieutenant from the 17th of February, 1904.

Lieut. Comdr. Harry H. Hosley to be a commander from the 15th of March, 1904.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Zeno E. Briggs to be a lieutenant from the 15th of March, 1904.

Lieut. Comdr. Frank E. Beatty to be a commander from the 18th of March, 1904.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) William B. Wells to be a lieutenant from the 9th of April, 1904.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Clarence A. Abele to be a lieutenant from the 14th of April, 1904.

Surg. Phillips A. Lovering to be a medical inspector from the 9th of June, 1903.

P.A. Surg. Cary D. Langhorne to be a surgeon from the 9th of June, 1903.

P.A. Surg. Joseph C. Thompson to be a surgeon from the 26th of June, 1903.

Asst. Surg. Robert E. Ledbetter to be a passed assistant surgeon from the 19th of October, 1903.

Asst. Surg. Charles St. J. Butler to be a passed assistant surgeon from the 26th of October, 1903.

Asst. Surg. John M. Bristle to be a passed assistant surgeon from the 14th of December, 1903.

Asst. Surg. Herbert O. Shiffert to be a passed assistant surgeon from the 26th of December, 1903.

P.A. Surg. Frederick L. Benton to be a surgeon from the 29th of December, 1903.

P.A. Surg. Joseph A. Guthrie to be a surgeon from the 10th of March, 1904.

P.A. Surg. Ralph T. Orvis to be a surgeon from the 20th of April, 1904.

Asst. Paym. Howard D. Lamar to be a passed assistant paymaster from the 3d of March, 1903.

P.A. Paym. Christian J. Peoples to be a paymaster from the 27th of December, 1903.

Asst. Paym. Alvin Hovey-King to be a passed assistant paymaster from the 27th of December, 1903.

Pay Insptr. John R. Martin to be a pay director from the 13th of April, 1904.

Paym. James S. Phillips to be a pay inspector from the 13th of April, 1904.

P.A. Paym. William B. Rogers to be a paymaster from the 13th of April, 1904.

Asst. Paym. George A. Deering to be a passed assistant paymaster from the 13th of April, 1904.

To be lieutenant commanders from the 1st of January, 1904 (subject to the examination), to fill vacancies created in that grade by the act of Congress approved March 2, 1903: Alexander S. Halstead, James E. Palmer, Harry A. Field.

Comdr. Frederic Singer to be a captain from the 4th of February, 1904.

Ensigns to be lieutenants (junior grade) from the 28th of January, 1904, having completed three years' service in their present grade: Ralph E. Pope, John E. Lewis. To be assistant surgeons from the 23d of April, 1904, to fill vacancies existing in that grade on that date: Lewis H. Wheeler, of Conn.; John Flint, of Mass.; James L. Belknap, of Mass.; Henry A. May, of Md.

Major Thomas N. Wood to be a lieutenant colonel U.S. M.C., from the 5th of March, 1904.

Capt. Robert M. Dutton to be a major U.S.M.C. from the 5th of March, 1904.

First Lieut. John H. A. Day to be a captain in the U.S. M.C., from the 6th of March, 1904.

Second Lieutenants in the U.S.M.C. to be 1st lieutenants from the 3d of March, 1904 (subject to the examination), to fill vacancies existing in that grade on that date: Albert N. Brunzel, Louis G. Miller, Daniel W. B. Blake, William E. Smith, Raymond B. Sullivan, Fred A. Udehl, Howard H. Kipp, Harvey C. Egan, Gerard M. Kincaid, Frederic Kense, Hugh McC. Howard, Elias R. Beadle, Arthur B. Owens, Eugene P. Fortson.

Second Lieut. Clarence S. Owen to be a 1st lieutenant U.S.M.C., from the 14th of April, 1904 (subject to examination.)

Lieut. Henry E. Parmenter to be a lieutenant commander from the 12th of March, 1904.

Lieut. Isaac K. Seymour to be a lieutenant (junior grade) from the 2d of April, 1904.

Ensign Henry E. Lackey to be a lieutenant commander from the 28th of January, 1904.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) William T. Tarrant to be a lieutenant from the 18th of March, 1904.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Walter H. Tardy to be a lieutenant from the 2d of April, 1904.

Asst. Surg. Samuel S. Rodman to be a passed assistant surgeon from the 14th of December, 1903, having completed three years' service in his present grade.

Gunner James Shannon to be a chief gunner from the 12th of April, 1904.

Gunner William G. Moore to be a chief gunner from the 17th of April, 1904.

Capt. Seth M. Ackley, now on the retired list, to be a captain on the active list of the Navy from the 8th of April, 1904, to rank next after Capt. Charles T. Hutchins, and to be additional to the number of the grade of captain, or of that grade to which he may be promoted, in accordance with the provisions of an act of Congress approved April 8, 1904.

G.O. 25, MARCH 14, 1904, NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Publishes the proceedings of a G.C.M. of which Capt. Royal I. Ingersoll, U.S.N., was president, and Lieut. Ford H. Brown, U.S.N., judge advocate, for the trial of Asst. Surg. Warren E. G. High, U.S.N.

Charge I.—Scandalous conduct tending to the destruction of good morals. The specification alleged that the accused while serving on board the Constellation, at the naval training station, Narragansett Bay, R.I., was in consequence of the excessive use of alcoholic stimulants, so ill as to require his transfer to the naval hospital at said station for treatment, on Feb. 12, 1904.

Charge II.—Drunkenness. The specification under this charge was that Dr. High was drunk on board the Constellation on Feb. 12 last.

Findings.—The specification of the first charge "proved," and that the accused is of the charge "guilty." The specification of the second charge "not proved," and that the accused is of the second charge "not guilty," and therefore acquitted of the same.

Sentence.—The court thereupon sentenced Assistant Surgeon High, U.S.N., "to the loss of ten numbers in his grade." The proceedings, findings and sentence were approved by the secretary of the Navy Moody.

NAVY GAZETTE.

APRIL 15.—Lieut. M. St. C. Ellis, from the Bancroft; to the Nevada.

Midshipman B. Y. Rhodes, from the Nevada; to the Bancroft.

Midshipman L. B. Porterfield, from the Illinois; to the Topeka.

Surg. E. P. Stone, from the Mayflower; to the Naval Academy.

Passed Asst. Surg. J. C. Prior, to the Newport Hospital, R.I.

Passed Asst. Surg. R. C. Holcomb, detached from the naval hospital, Newport; to the Mayflower.

Act. Asst. Surg. C. E. Strite, appointed acting assistant surgeon from April 13, 1904.

Paym. W. A. Merritt, commissioned paymaster, with rank of lieutenant, from March 3, 1903.

The following assistant paymasters will report April 25 for instruction, as below indicated: E. M. Hacker, to the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.; W. W. Lamar, to the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla.; B. M. Dobson, to the navy yard, Charleston, S.C.; F. W. Holt, H. B. Worden, to the Pensacola; W. D. Sharp, H. I. McCrea, to the Franklin, R. B. Lupton, J. H. Sypher, to the Lancaster.

Btsn. W. Brooks, from the navy yard, League Island, Pa.; to the Brooklyn, sailing from New York, N.Y. April 25.

Carp. F. W. Witte, from the Hartford; to home and wait orders.

Paymaster's Clerk O. F. Hunter, appointed April 15, 1904, for duty at the naval station, Charleston, S.C.

APRIL 22.—Lieut. Comdr. G. W. Denfield, detached command Don Juan de Austria; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. Comdr. F. W. Bartlett, detached duty connection Ohio, Union Iron Works, San Francisco, Cal., etc.; to home and three months' sick leave.

Lieut. J. M. Luby, detached Kearsarge; to Scorpion as executive officer.

Lieut. C. S. Williams, detached treatment naval hospital, Mare Island, Cal.; to home and three months' sick leave.

Lieut. B. F. Hutchinson, detached treatment naval hospital, Mare Island, Cal.; to home and two months' sick leave.

Lieut. C. L. Poor, resignation accepted to take effect June 20, 1904.

Lieut. L. H. Chandler, detached command First Torpedo Flotilla, etc.; to duty as assistant to the naval attaché, at Tokio, Japan.

Ensign W. S. Case, detached Nashville; to home.

Ensigns J. J. Hyland, W. K. Riddle, B. T. Bulmer and S. I. M. Major, detached Don Juan de Austria; to home and wait orders.

Midshipman W. D. Puleston, orders to Nevada, revoked; continue duty on board Kearsarge as watch and division officer.

Asst. Surg. H. F. Hull, G. L. Wickes and W. J. Zalesky, appointed assistant surgeons in the Navy with the rank of lieutenant (junior grade) from April 12, 1904.

Act. Asst. Surg. C. E. Strite, to naval recruiting station, Baltimore, Md.

Capt. P. F. Archer, commissioned assistant quartermaster in the Marine Corps with the rank of captain from March 31, 1904.

Btsn. W. Carter, retired, to navy yard, League Island, Pa.

Btsn. M. Fritman, to command tug Tecumseh, navy yard, Washington, D.C., May 2, 1904.

Gun. F. A. McGregor, detached torpedo station, Newport, R.I., etc.; to Wyoming.

Paym. C. M. E. Mitchell, appointed April 23, 1904, duty Chesapeake.

Paym. C. M. E. Coombs, appointed April 22, 1904, duty Marblehead.

APRIL 22.—Comdr. B. O. Scott, detached command Machias and wait orders.

Lieut. Comdr. J. B. Blish, detached duty as inspector of equipment, works of General Electric Company,

Schenectady, N.Y., etc.; to naval hospital, New York, N.Y., for treatment.

Lieut. Comdr. R. M. Hughes, detached Concord; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. A. H. Scales, report commanding officer Concord for duty as executive officer.

Lieut. A. M. Cook, orders home revoked; continue duty Nevada.

Lieut. C. M. Stone, detached Pensacola, naval training station, San Francisco, Cal.; to Concord as navigator.

Lieut. J. M. Luby, detached Kearsarge; to Scorpion, as executive officer.

Lieut. W. McDowell, detached navy yard, Washington, D.C., etc.; to Mayflower, as watch and division officer.

Lieut. R. E. Pope, detached Marblehead; to home and seven weeks' leave.

Ensign C. W. Forman, detached Concord; to home and wait orders.

Ensign S. W. Bryant, detached Machias; to Marblehead, as watch and division officer.

Ensign W. M. Hunt, detached Machias; to home and wait orders.

Ensign G. Gannon, detached Machias; to Kearsarge.

Ensign B. T. Bulmer, orders April 22, 1904, modified; to Mayflower.

Midshipman W. D. Puleston, orders to Nevada revoked; continue duty on board the Kearsarge as watch and division officer.

Midshipman C. C. Moses, detached Kearsarge; to Concord, as watch and division officer.

Asst. Surg. A. W. Balch, detached Machias; to home and wait orders.

Asst. Surg. W. Seaman, detached Don Juan de Austria; to home and wait orders.

Passed Asst. Paym. C. S. Baker, detached Machias; wait orders.

Passed Asst. Paym. R. Nicholson, detached Don Juan de Austria; to home and wait orders.

War. Mach. R. T. Scott, detached Iowa; to Cleveland.

War. Mach. A. Cottrell, detached Cleveland; to Iowa.

APRIL 24.—SUNDAY.

APRIL 25.—Lieut. Comdr. M. A. Anderson, detached Concord; to Ohio, for duty charge engineering department of that vessel when placed in commission.

Lieut. Comdr. F. E. Beatty, detached command Gloucester, etc.; to Washington, D.C., for examination for promotion.

Lieut. Comdr. J. H. Sears, detached Brooklyn and wait orders.

Lieut. J. F. Babcock, detached Truxtun; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. G. B. Bradshaw, detached Machias; to Washington, D.C., temporary duty compass officer; thence to Denver as navigator when that vessel is placed in commission.

Chief Sailsmaker F. Watson, detached navy yard, League Island, Pa., etc.; to Harrisburg, Pa., for duty as assistant to inspector of engineering material at that place.

Chief Sailsmaker M. P. Barr, detached Hartford; to navy yard, League Island, Pa.

Carp. L. S. Warford, detached Albany; to home and leave for one month, thence to navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

Act. Carp. C. Greenwell, detached duty navy yard, Norfolk, Va., etc.; to Hartford.

Act. Carp. T. J. Logan, detached Topeka; to home and wait orders.

APRIL 26.—Lieut. Comdr. A. A. Ackerman, to Naval War College, Narragansett Bay, R.I., May 15, 1904, for duty in attendance upon the course of instruction.

Lieut. Comdr. B. T. Walling, detached navy yard, N. Y., etc.; to duty as commandant of naval base at Culebra, W.I., and for command Gloucester.

Lieut. Comdr. E. E. Capehart, detached Constellation, naval training station, Narragansett Bay, R.I., etc., May 20, 1904; to duty naval torpedo station, Narragansett Bay, R.I.

Lieut. Comdr. J. H. Rohrbacher, detached inspection duty, Carnegie Steel Company, Munhall, Pa., etc., May 5, 1904; to command Abarenda.

Lieut. Comdr. F. W. Kellogg, to Constellation, as executive officer, and additional duty at naval training station, Narragansett Bay, R.I.

Lieut. J. T. Burwell, to Marblehead.

Lieut. C. J. Lang, detached Massachusetts; to Munhall, Pa., for duty as inspector of ordnance, Carnegie Steel Company, at that place.

Ensign W. W. Galbraith, commissioned an ensign in the Navy from June 7, 1903.

Surg. A. G. Grunwell, sick leave further extended two months from May 2, 1904.

Paym. C. K. A. Davis, appointed April 23, 1904, for duty at the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa.

Gun. W. Zeitler, detached navy yard, Pensacola, Fla., etc.; to Denver.

APRIL 27.—Comdr. A. M. Knight, to Washington, D. C., and report to Chief of Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department, May 2, 1904, for special duty under that bureau.

Lieut. Comdr. H. P. Jones, commissioned a lieutenant commander from March 15, 1904.

Lieut. Comdr. W. C. Herbert, commissioned a lieutenant commander from Jan. 1, 1904.

Lieut. Comdr. W. R. Shoemaker, commissioned a lieutenant commander from March 18, 1904.

Lieut. Comdr. B. Tappan, detached command Petrel; to Naval Hospital, New York, N.Y., for treatment.

Lieut. Comdr. F. H. Sherman, detached Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., etc.; to command Petrel.

Lieut. C. Bailey, detached Scorpion; to home and three months' sick leave.

Lieut. E. Woods, commissioned a lieutenant from Jan. 1, 1904.

Lieut. O. G. Murfin, commissioned a lieutenant from Oct. 11, 1903.

Lieut. C. S. Kempff, commissioned a lieutenant from Jan. 1, 1904.

Lieut. F. J. Horne, commissioned a lieutenant (junior grade) from Jan. 28, 1904.

Lieut. A. Buchanan, commissioned a lieutenant (junior grade) from Jan. 28, 1904.

Lieut. C. W. Forman, commissioned a lieutenant (junior grade) from Jan. 28, 1904.

Passed Asst. Surg. J. H. Payne, detached naval hospital, San Juan, P.R., etc.; to Marietta.

Passed Asst. Surg. K. Onnesorg, detached naval hospital, Boston, Mass., etc.; to Topeka.

Asst. Surg. J. H. Iden, detached Topeka, etc.; to home and wait orders.

Asst. Surg. A. Stuart, detached Marietta; to naval hospital, San Juan, P.R.

Civil Engr. J. V. Rockwell, commissioned a civil engineer from March 6, 1904.

Pay. Dir. W. W. Galt, commissioned a pay director from Dec. 27, 1903.

Cable from Rear Admiral Cooper, Asiatic Station, April 27, 1904.

Lieut. L. H. Chandler, charge First Torpedo Flotilla on board the Decatur; to duty as assistant to the naval attaché at Tokio, Japan.

Lieut. G. W. Williams, command First Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. D. W. Knox, Bainbridge; to command Decatur.

Lieut. H. E. Yarnell, Barry; to command Dale.

Lieut. H. I. Cone, command Dale; to Wisconsin.

Lieut. W. R. Sexton, Dale; to Bainbridge.

Ensign G. W. Steele, Jr., San Francisco; to Barry.

Midshipman F. C. Martin, Oregon; to Dale.

Lieut. D. E. Dismukes, Wisconsin; to command Callao.

Lieut. M. L. Miller, command Callao; to Annapolis.

Lieut. H. H. Christy, Annapolis; to Rainbow.

Lieut. F. Baldwin, Vicksburg; to Rainbow.

Lieut. V. Graham, Rainbow; to Vicksburg.

Ensign F. R. Nalle, Albany; to Annapolis.

Ensign F. McCommon, Cincinnati; to Albany.

Ensign C. R. Train, Helena; to Vicksburg.

Ensign J. H. Comfort, El Cano; to Vicksburg.

Midshipman F. W. Osburn, Vicksburg; to Helena.

Asst. Surg. H. F. Strine, Annapolis; to Helena.

Ensign J. H. Furse, Cincinnati; to Annapolis.

Asst. Surg. J. W. Backus, Helena; to Annapolis.

Midshipman L. Brooks, Jr., Vicksburg; to El Cano.

Midshipman O. C. Dowling, Vicksburg; to Cincinnati.

Midshipman G. Darst, Annapolis; to Cincinnati.

First Lieut. R. F. Williams, Albany; to New Orleans.

First Lieut. W. G. Fay, New Orleans; to Wisconsin.

First Lieut. W. L. Reues, Wisconsin; to Monadnock.

First Lieut. A. McAllister, Cavite Station; to Cincinnati.

Capt. H. O. Bissett, to Cavite Station.

Capt. P. S. Brown, to Olongapo Station.

Major C. M. Perkins, to Yokohama Hospital.

APRIL 28.—Lieut. Comdr. J. L. Puroell, detached command of Abarenda, and continue under treatment at naval hospital, Norfolk.

Midshipman C. Belknap, Jr., detached Kearsarge; to Hopkins.

Passed Asst. Paym. I. T. Hagner, to Independence, navy yard, Mare Island, as assistant to pay officer of that vessel.

War. Mach. C. L. Phillips, to Des Moines, May 2.

War. Mach. F. H. Richwein, detached Des Moines; to treatment in naval hospital, New York.

Chief Gun. C. H. Venable, retired, detached navy yard, Washington, and report to the Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department, for special duty under bureau.

Paym. Ck. G. A. White, appointment dated Aug. 5, 1903, duty Franklin, revoked, appointed April 27, 1904, duty navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

APRIL 15.—First Lieuts. N. P. Vulte, H. T. Swain, S. Williams, P. F. Archer, F. C. McConnell, W. A. Howard, R. O. Underwood, J. F. Dyer, C. F. Williams, commissioned 1st lieutenants from March 3, 1904.

APRIL 20.—Capt. Melville J. Shaw, detached from command of the marine guard of the Massachusetts and ordered to the marine barracks, navy yard, League Island, Pa.

APRIL 23.—Second Lieuts. Arthur Stokes and John H. White, having reported to the brigadier general, commandant, proceed to Annapolis, Md., for instruction at the School of Application at that place.

APRIL 25.—First Lieut. S. A. W. Patterson, detached marine barracks, League Island, Pa., to the marine barracks, New York.

APRIL 26.—First Lieut. Cleburn McCauley, detached marine battalion, naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba, will proceed to Culebra, U.S.W.I., for duty with permanent garrison of marines there.

Second Lieut. F. A. Udehl, upon the reporting of 1st Lieut. Cleburn McCauley, detached from permanent garrison of marines, U.S. Naval Base, Culebra, U.S.W.I., proceed to New York for duty at the marine barracks there.

Capt. Logan Feland, detached from marine battalion, U.S. Naval Station Guantanamo, Cuba, proceed to San Juan, P.R., for duty at the marine barracks there, relieving Major Theodore F. Kane.

Major Theodore F. Kane, upon the reporting of Capt. Logan Feland, detached from marine barracks, naval station, San Juan, P.R., proceed to his home.

APRIL 27.—First Lieut. John S. Bates, granted sick leave for six months from the 27th instant.

Second Lieut. L. G. Miller, upon reporting of 2d Lieut. Fred D. Kilgore, detached from marine barracks, naval station, San Juan, P.R., will proceed to New York, N.Y., and thence by rail to Portsmouth, N.H., for duty at the marine barracks there.

Second Lieut. Fred D. Kilgore, detached from the marine battalion, naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba, proceed to San Juan, P.R., for duty at the marine barracks there.

Capt. W. H. Clifford, granted leave from and including April 25 to and including April 29, with authority to apply for an extension.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

APRIL 21.—Second Asst. Engr. R. M. Johnson, is ordered to the Bear.

Chief Engr. F. R. Falkenstein, is detached from the Hamilton, and is ordered to the Mohawk.

Chief Engr. H. L. Boyd is ordered to the Hamilton.

Second Lieut. Henry Ulke is ordered to the Chase for instruction.

APRIL 22.—Capt. J. W. Collins is ordered to New York on official business.

First Lieut. H. B. West is ordered to Stapleton, N.Y., for physical and mental examination.

APRIL 23.—Second Lieut. V. M. Chiswell is ordered to the Hudson temporarily.

First Lieut. F. S. Van Boskerck is granted seven days' leave.

APRIL 25.—Lieut. W. J. Wheeler is ordered to the Chase for instruction, and will then return to the Windom.

Capt. W. H. Cushing is detached from the Galveston, and ordered to his home and wait orders.

Capt. W. G. Ross is detached from the Onondaga, and is ordered to the Mohawk.

APRIL 26.—Lieut. Eben Barker will report to the medical examining board at San Francisco for physical examination.

APRIL 27.—Chief Engr. D. F. Bowen is granted thirty days' leave.

Lieut. W. E. W. Hall is granted twenty days' extension of leave.

Cadet M. S. Hay is detached from the Algonquin, and is ordered to the Chase for instruction.

Cadet T. G. Cropper is detached from the Windom, and is ordered to the Chase for instruction.

Cadet G. C. Alexander is detached from the Alexander, and is ordered to the Chase for instruction.

The cutter Bear is fitting out at San Francisco to sail May 10 for a long cruise in Behring Sea.

The cutter Thetis sailed from San Francisco April 21 for Honolulu, H.I., where she will be stationed.

The Onondaga arrived at Charleston, S.C., on April 25 en route

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., April 28, 1904.

The examination of candidates for admission to the Naval Academy as midshipmen which began on Tuesday of last week before the Civil Service Commissions throughout the country, were finished Thursday, and some of the papers have already arrived at the academy to be marked by the Academic Board. There are 440 midshipmen vacancies to be filled this year. There will be only two examinations this year instead of three as heretofore and the second and last examination will be conducted by the Naval Academy authorities at the academy beginning on June 21.

It was learned here that 42 candidates took the present examination, 300 of whom had principal appointments. It is said that a larger number than this will present themselves for the examination here in June. All of the papers of candidates will be marked here and the results made known as soon as completed. The successful candidates will be examined physically here in June, excepting a few who may be beyond the age limit for entrance at that time and Superintendent Brownson has appointed the following board of medical officers for special duty in examining those beforehand: Medical Director H. E. Ames, Surg. C. H. T. Lowndes and Dr. Ely.

The midshipmen's inability to hit Clarkson lost the baseball game to Harvard here last Thursday afternoon by the score of 10 to 2. Hughes pitched a fairly good game for the locals, but his support was poor. The teams were as follows: Harvard—Carr, 3d b.; Kernan, c.f.; Nichols, 1st b.; Clarkson, p.; Stephenson, c.; Greenough, s.s.; Bolton, 2d b.; McCarty, 1st p.; Marshall, r.f.; Newhall, 1st p.; Annapolis—Pegram, 1st p.; St. John, s.s.; Whorl, 2d b.; Cohen, c.f.; Culp, r.f.; Theobald, 3d b.; Goldthwaite, 1st p.; Hughes, p.; Symington, c.

The middies won a hard fought victory here Saturday afternoon from the nine of Washington and Lee College. The score was 2 to 1. The game was more of a pitcher's battle in which Needham of the Navy had a trifle better of the argument over Chilton. The middies, however, were unable to make any long hits off Chilton's delivery. The batteries were: Washington—Lee, Chilton and Trimble; Naval Academy, Needham and Field.

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., April 30, 1904.

A wedding which will be of great interest in naval circles took place in Vallejo on Wednesday, April 29, when Miss Cyetta McQuaid, a popular society girl of that city, became the bride of Lieut. John W. McClaskey, U.S.M.C., at present attached to the San Francisco naval training station at Yerba Buena. The beautiful home of the bride had been lavishly decorated in honor of the event, and presented a charming appearance.

Promptly at half past twelve the bridal party came down the stairs into the reception hall, to the strains of the wedding march, played by Mrs. Ramel of Los Gatos. The bride was preceded by her sister, Mrs. Archibald McNicol Stevenson of Denver, Colo., who came on to California to act as matron of honor. Mrs. Stevenson wore her wedding gown, a handsome creation of Duchess satin, lace and chiffon. Walking with Mrs. Stevenson was the bridesmaid, Miss Marie English of Vallejo, who was attired in a handsome gown of white tulle, made in yoke effect and trimmed with ribbon and Renaissance lace. The bride followed alone. Her gown was of white mousseline silk, the skirt made very long and in the popular shirred effect. The waist was made with a deep yoke of tulle, trimmed with medallions of real lace, and was finished with a bertha of rose point lace. Her veil was fastened with orange blossoms and she carried a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley. As the party reached the foot of the stairs the bride was met by her stepfather, Mr. M. Kemper, who led her to the canopy window, where the groom, with his best man, Lieut. William H. Pritchett, U.S.M.C., each attired in the full dress uniform of his rank, was awaiting her coming. Here under a white wedding bell the ceremony was performed by the Rev. James Mitchell of St. Helena, assisted by the Rev. Theodore F. Burnham, pastor of the Presbyterian church of Vallejo.

After an elaborate wedding repast the couple left on the 4:20 train for a ten days' honeymoon trip. Upon their return they will make their home in San Francisco. The guests were limited to the relatives and life-long friends of the contracting parties. Among these was Mr. J. R. McClaskey, who came out from Iowa to be present at his son's wedding.

Mrs. Reginald F. Nicholson entertained a number of ladies aboard the U.S.S. Tacoma on the afternoon of Friday, April 15. Among those present were Mrs. B. F. Tilley, Mrs. S. L. Graham, Mrs. Trowbridge, Mrs. E. D. Taussig, Mrs. B. H. McCalla and others.

Miss Chesebrough of San Francisco has been spending the past ten days at the island, the guest of Mrs. W. G. Miller. Mrs. Harry George, who with her little daughter had been visiting at the home of Lieut. and Mrs. Arthur MacArthur, Jr., for the past two weeks while the Tacoma, to which her husband, Lieutenant Commander George, is attached, was at the yard, returned to San Francisco on Saturday, April 16. Lieut. and Mrs. MacArthur accompanied Mrs. George to San Francisco and spent a couple of days with the former's parents, Gen. and Mrs. MacArthur, at Fort Mason. They returned to the yard on Monday, April 19. Alexander N. Mitchell, at present attached to the U.S. Fish Commissioners' boat Albatross, has arrived at the yard, and is standing his examination for promotion.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Louis Kempff have taken apartments at the Colonial in San Francisco and expect to remain there during the spring. Rear Admiral and Mrs. Bowman H. McCalla, Miss Stella McCalla and Miss Lilly McCalla left on Sunday, April 16, for a few days' visit to the mountains. They are expected to return this evening.

Capt. Henry L. Roosevelt, U.S.M.C., who has been on duty at the Marine Barracks at Olongapo, P.I., since February, 1902, arrived in San Francisco on the transport Sheridan last week. He was accompanied by his wife and the couple went immediately to San Rafael where they will visit Mrs. Roosevelt's parents, Judge and Mrs. Morrow. Mrs. Roosevelt, as Miss Eleanor Morrow, was well known in society circles in San Francisco and San Rafael. Later Capt. and Mrs. Roosevelt will proceed to Washington. This assignment is particularly desirable, as the other popular Morrow sister is now with her husband, Lieut. A. F. Fechteler, in the capital city.

Mrs. Reginald F. Nicholson, who has been staying at the yard for the past two weeks, a guest at the home of Capt. and Mrs. B. F. Tilley, returned to San Francisco on Monday, April 18.

Mrs. Trowbridge entertained one of the yard euchre clubs at her home here on the afternoon of Tuesday, April 19, while Mrs. Theodore C. Fenton was the hostess at the meeting of the Young Ladies' Club at her home in Vallejo.

Miss Caroline McDougal left on Friday, April 15, for a three weeks' visit to Southern California. Miss McDougal will spend some little time in the San Jacinto Mountains, and later will visit Santa Barbara and other points of interest in the southern part of the State.

The U.S.S. Tacoma left the yard on Monday, the 18th, for Tacoma, where she is due on the 25th to receive the handsome silver set with which the citizens of that place will present her. After a week's stay at Tacoma the ship will return to San Francisco to have her final trial trip before being finally accepted by the Government.

Comdr. Charles E. Fox, commanding the U.S. training ship Adams, returned Tuesday from a few days' visit to San Francisco. All work on this ship is being rushed, but it is hardly probable that she will be ready to sail before next Tuesday. Fifty of the landsmen from the Mohican are to be taken out on her for the cruise. It is believed that the cruise out to Tutuila, the transfer of

the crews and the return of the Wheeling to this yard will be accomplished in about ninety days.

The Mohican arrived at the yard on the afternoon of Tuesday, April 19. She will probably remain here for some little time while being fitted out for the cruise to Olongapo where she goes as the station ship.

FORT THOMAS.

Fort Thomas, Ky., April 25, 1904.

It is on General Grant's order that attempts are being made to secure a larger rifle range here. "The new range," the General said when interviewed during his stay in this vicinity, "should be 2,000 yards or more, with an uninhabited hill for a backdrop to be an ideal range." Continuing he said: "The Department is doing all in its power to improve the efficiency of the Army by careful instructions, drills and in careful selection of recruits, as well as by looking after health and physical welfare. There never will be a let-up towards getting suitable men for the Service."

Regarding the pay for men or officers, he said: "There has been no increase in pay for enlisted men or officers in the last fifteen years, although the cost of living has advanced. I know of no movement to secure an increase of pay. A good soldier does not consider the matter of pay. Army life is a career! Most men enter the Army young and remain all their lives. A soldier's wants are few, for he is generally on duty. Officers who think all the time of their pay are not good officers."

General Grant's stay here was brief. Mrs. Grant is a near relative of Mrs. Lewis L. Ross of Fort Thomas. The late Capt. John Cleves Symmes, U.S.A., the distinguished theorist, had but one daughter, who in turn had but one daughter, Mrs. Lewis L. Ross, the mother of Lieut. Stanley Symmes Ross, Coast Artillery, Porto Rico.

News was received in the post on Tuesday of the marriage of 1st Serg. J. J. Hebeigel, Co. K, 3d Inf., to Miss Stella White, of Oskaloosa, Mich., at the home of the bride's parents.

The rear portion of the new gymnasium intended for a salesroom for soldier's supplies has been designated as a handball court. All the companies in the garrison and the regimental non-commissioned staff and the band are forming teams and some interesting games are expected.

The baseball game of Saturday afternoon on the drill ground was very interesting, but the usual way expected rival team did not appear. Some local talent, hastily gotten together, opposed the soldiers and, notwithstanding the fact that the "Invincible Bully" was arrayed against them, the soldiers were victorious.

Gen. Joseph Wheeler, who was to have been the guest of honor at the banquet of the Ohio Commandery of the Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American War, has written the committee that he will be unable to attend the reunion next Saturday.

There will be no concert this summer at the post after the 3d Infantry leaves for Alaska, and it is predicted there will be none for several years. This, it is to be hoped, will not be the case, as the concerts are a great delight to everybody in the vicinity of the post.

An exciting game of baseball was played on Wednesday between a team from the 3d Infantry band and the 3d Infantry Regulars. The band team came out of the contest victorious, the score being 16 to 14 in their favor. The battery for the band consisted of Scheppleman and McMahon, and that of the Regulars Monk and Borden.

FORT ETHAN ALLEN.

Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., April 25, 1904.

The Burlington Traction Company have at last decided to better the car service to and from the garrison, and hereafter the residents of this post will be able to get a car every twenty minutes, instead of forty minutes as heretofore.

Besides the commands noted in last week's issue there will be four hundred men from the 5th Infantry at Plattsburg in the parade which is to be held in Burlington on May 24, making a total of 1,700 men in line.

The tennis courts in front of the administration building have been repaired and put in excellent condition. There are many devotees of this sport at the garrison, and later it is expected that tournaments will be held with parties in Burlington and elsewhere.

Mrs. H. D. Snyder of Plattsburg Barracks was a visitor in this vicinity during the past week.

A telegraph station is now in operation at this garrison. Signal Sergt. R. S. Carlisle, U.S.A., is in charge.

A large amount of work has already been transacted over the new line.

Mr. and Mrs. Julian Washburn of Putney, Vt., uncle of Mrs. Joseph I. McMullen, arrived at the post last Monday evening. Lieut. and Mrs. McMullen, 15th Cav., spread a very sumptuous dinner in honor of their arrival. The occasion was also a farewell dinner to Miss Alice and Miss Charlotte Bruce. Besides the guest of honor, Capt. and Mrs. Leroy Edginge, Lieuts. Ben Lear, Jr., adjutant, Eugene J. Ely, 15th Cav., were entertained. On Thursday evening Lieut. and Mrs. William S. Barriger, 15th Cav., tendered a farewell dinner to the Misses Bruce. The guests were Lieut. and Mrs. Joseph I. McMullen, Lieuts. Ben Lear, Jr., adjutant, and Eugene J. Ely, 15th Cav. A very elaborate dinner was served and the evening was a very enjoyable one. On Thursday evening Mr. and Mrs. Washburn returned to their home at Putney, Vt. Later they will journey to Chicago, Ill., where they will meet the Misses Bruce. On Friday evening the Misses Bruce left this garrison for New York city, Philadelphia and Washington, whence they will proceed to Chicago, join Mr. and Mrs. Washburn, and return to their home in the Yosemite Valley. Before leaving the post they, with Lieut. Eugene J. Ely, 15th Cav., and Mrs. McMullen, visited Montreal. The Misses Bruce have enjoyed a prolonged stay at this post and have made a large circle of friends.

Chaplain William W. Brander's (15th Cav.) mother and sister, Mrs. T. A. Brander and Miss Elizabeth Brander, arrived at the post Wednesday from Richmond, Va. They will remain for the summer.

The James Russell Lowell Literary Club, at their meeting last Monday evening, elected new officers for the society; the following were chosen: President, Corporal Warren Dewey; vice president, Pvt. Roderick Carey; secretary, Pvt. John Nichols. After this business was completed the club took up the debate, "Resolved, That the Monroe Doctrine should be abolished." It was decided in the affirmative, Private Grey taking this side and Private Bachman the negative. Corporal Dewey officiated as critic. William Cullen Bryant was the poet for the evening, and essays on his work and life were rendered by Privates Grey and Goldman.

The dance which was to have been given at the officers' club last Friday evening was declared off owing to the serious illness of Capt. John B. Mahon's son, Dallas. The child is the youngest son of the Captain and is a special favorite with the children and in fact all members of the garrison. For the past three days his life has been suspended by a thread and the interest of the whole garrison is centered on his condition.

The sick list in the garrison continues to rise and fall. The changes last week, among the ladies of the post, were the recovery of Mrs. John Conklin and Miss Emily Gayle; Mrs. Frank E. Hopkins is confined to her home with an attack of the grip. Among the officers, Lieut. Charles M. Bunker and Richard Fernald, A.C., and James O. Ross, 15th Cav., have resumed their duties, and Lieut. Leon R. Partridge, 15th Cav., has become sick. Lieut. Scott Baker, A.C., who is ill with the measles, is improving. Lieut. George O. Duncan, 15th Cav., who is confined to his home with injuries received to his foot, will not be fit for duty for at least two months. Owing to the illness of Dr. Branch and the large number of sick, Contract Surgeon Clement McMillan from Fort Myer has

been sent to this post for temporary duty. Hospital Steward Oscar Temple has just recovered from a two weeks' illness, as has also his wife; two of his daughters are now very ill, one with the measles and the other with the whooping cough.

Baseball fans are again at work. Two games were played last week, one Saturday between Troop A's and Troop I's teams. The battle resulted in a victory for troop A by a score of 18 to 1. A game, which has been looked forward to with increased interest, took place on the Artillerymen's diamond yesterday afternoon when the 1st Squadron team of the 15th Cavalry crossed bats with the 2d Battery team. This was the first appearance of the Artillery team and the second of the Cavalry. The game resulted in a victory for the battery with a score of 6 to 2. The battery team have a game scheduled to be played with the team from Winoski next Sunday, and on May 7 they will go to Northfield, Vt., and play the cadets of the Norwich University. The 27th Battery, P. A., will organize a team this week as will also the 3d Squadron, 15th Cav. Large crowds of outsiders witnessed the game of yesterday and Saturday.

Bishop A. C. A. Hall of Vermont preached and confirmed a class at the post chapel last evening. He was assisted by Chaplain W. W. Brandy, 15th Cav.

PLATTSBURG BARRACKS.

Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., April 24, 1904.

The Euchre Club met as usual on Monday, two prizes being the additional attraction of the day. Mrs. Moses and her daughter, Miss Mildred Moses, of Boston, were the guests of the club. Mrs. Fremont won first prize and Miss Mildred Moses the second prize.

Major and Mrs. Snyder gave another of their delightful dinners on Monday night in honor of Mrs. Moses, who is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Wallis O. Clark. The candelabra, with green shades, the Easter lilies, which with smilax, formed a centerpiece above a lace dolly over green satin; added to the glitters and smilax scattered over the entire table produced a most charming and dainty appearance. The guests were Major and Mrs. Wallis O. Clark, Capt. and Mrs. Sigerfoos, Captain Hartmann and Mrs. Moses.

The Wednesday evening musical club, organized by Mrs. Fremont, was entertained by Capt. and Mrs. Carnahan this week. Mrs. Moses and Mr. Moses, her son, were guests of the club. Mr. Moses, who is a fine pianist, kindly consented to play a selection from Chopin, which was much enjoyed. In addition to the vocal solos of Mrs. Fremont and Mrs. Carnahan's piano solos, Dr. Woodbury sang in his inimitable style. The evening was a delightful one and reflected great credit on the host and hostess.

On Friday night the Hop Association gave another dance at the club. Nearly everyone from the garrison was present and many guests from town. Miss Mabel Martin and Lieutenant Mudgett, who were the guests of Capt. and Mrs. Edwards at dinner, were at the hop later in the evening.

Nearly everyone in the garrison was present at the Sigerfoos card party on Tuesday night. Both host and hostess were ideal and a more delightful evening cannot be well imagined. Progressive euchre was the game of the evening, and while the ladies were spending the time between games deciding the question of "what would have been a better play," the male guests sought the comforts of Habaneras which the artistic den of Captain Sigerfoos afforded. Refreshments were served in four courses, after which the prizes were awarded. Mrs. Wallis O. Clark winning the silver-backed chateaufort mirror, and Lieut. J. Morley Campbell winning the silver match safe which the hostess had provided. A heavy snow fell during the evening, and as the guests were leaving Major Clark had the misfortune to fall as he was assisting Mrs. Clark down the slippery steps. Mrs. Clark fell also, hitting her head on the railing. Serious consequences were feared as she fainted, but medical attendance was promptly had and Mrs. Clark is now able to be out again.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. George P. Borden entertained Col. and Mrs. Adams and the staff, Captains Martin, Sigerfoos and Edwards, and their wives, at a dinner on Saturday night, the next day, Sunday, being Colonel Borden's sixtieth anniversary. The occasion was a most happy one, the house being filled with choice flowers sent in by the many admiring friends of the Colonel. On Sunday night everyone dropped in to offer congratulations and best wishes for many happy returns. Some of the callers, who have been longest with the 5th, remained to partake of a Dutch supper, so the Colonel's anniversary lasted from Saturday night till Monday morning. The regiment unites in wishing him many happy returns all spent with the 5th, where he has had so many years of service. An excellent program was rendered by the band which played throughout the birthday dinner.

The strong high school team of Plattsburg on Saturday afternoon, played a seven-inning game of ball against a picked up team of the 5th Infantry, which proved a very interesting contest, the soldiers finally winning by a score of 2 to 1. The battery for the high school team is part of the Plattsburg professional nine, and the rest of its members have returned to school for several years to play ball. Considering that the 5th Infantry had but four members of the regimental team in this game, the victory augurs well for their future successes.

On Saturday evening while the band was discoursing sweet music at one end of the garrison to entertain those who were enjoying the pleasures of the age brings, at the little folks of the post were assembled at the home of Major and Mrs. Fremont, where Master Benton Fremont was entertaining as royally as any grown-up host could possibly do. The list of "children" had to be expanded sufficiently to include Dr. Woodbury, Lieutenant Mudgett and Lieutenant Michaelis, who won the silver cup for pinning the tail of the time-honored donkey in the proper place. The fish-pond was as great a source of pleasure to the grown-ups as to the little tots of five, while the phonograph brought the songs of the stage of to-day to the delighted ears of everybody. There was not a moment of the time from seven o'clock till the last guests left that was not filled with some delightful form of entertainment, and the little folks left for home with their blouses filled with prizes and boxes of Huyler's. The Fremonts were more than successful in that exceedingly difficult task of entertaining little folks.

THE PRESIDIO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., April 22, 1904.

A very pleasant and interesting reunion dinner was held in San Francisco on Monday evening by members of the West Point class of 1888. It was the first time in nearly eighteen years that so many members of the class had found themselves in the same city and the reunion was most thoroughly appreciated. Among those present were: Captains Arthur Johnson, 13th Inf.; Frank L. Winn, 12th Inf.; John T. Haines, 11th Cav.; L. Hardman, 11th Cav.; Betram T. Clayton, Q.M.; Stephen H. Elliott, 11th Cav.; John T. Nance, 9th Cav.; E. C. Brooke, 11th Cav., and Charles G. Lyman, U.S.A., retired.

The 11th Cavalry, Col. Earl D. Thomas, commanding came in from the Philippines on the transport Sheridan on Friday morning. The regiment has seen hard service in the islands for the past two years and was much depleted as only 34 men returned on the transport. In addition to the regiment there were 280 men of the Filipino Constabulary, 300 casualties, 40 sick in the hospital and 55 prisoners for Alcatraz. Brig. Gen. Francis Moore was one of the prominent officers who returned on the Sheridan. General Moore went to the Philippines about three years ago as colonel of the 11th Cavalry. Mrs. Moore and daughter were also passengers on the Sheridan.

Lieut. W. E. Roberts, 2d Inf., and Lieut. John L. Jordan, 15th Inf., are patients in the general hospital.

Col. Sedgwick Pratt, Inspector General of the Division, has just completed the inspection of Fort Riley.

Major Frank Greene, Signal Corps, Mrs. Chamberlain, wife of Colonel Chamberlain, and Mrs. Bradley, wife of Capt. J. J. Bradley, were passengers on the Sheridan. A battalion of the Philippine Constabulary, commanded by Capt. Ira Keithley, came from the Islands on the Sheridan and departed at once for St. Louis.

On Saturday morning the 10th Infantry, under command of Col. C. H. Noble, went through the important ceremony of raising the colors for the first time over the cantonment barracks.

The annual banquet of the California National Guard was held at the St. Francis on Saturday evening. Col. Cullinan Bush presided and at his left sat Major General MacArthur and at his right Governor George C. Pardee. The Army officers present were General MacArthur, Major W. E. Birkhimer, Capt. Parker W. West, 11th Cav., Capt. Frank L. Winn, 12th Inf., Capt. L. R. Burgess, Art. Corps, Lieut. G. S. Garber, Art. Corps.

Col. Earl D. Thomas, commander of the 11th Cavalry, and all the officers of the regiment paid their respects to General MacArthur on Monday morning. Capt. H. A. White, 11th Cav., is visiting his brother, Capt. George P. White, Art. Corps, quartermaster of the Presidio. Capt. L. W. Cornish, 9th Cav., has been appointed instructor in the course of security and information. Col. A. C. Girard, chief surgeon of the Department, delivered an address on the Philippines at San Jose, Cal., on Saturday evening.

General Coolidge has improved so much that he has been removed to his own home on Van Ness avenue.

Major J. P. Wissner, Art. Inspector, is on the sick list. Lieut. Francis M. Boon, 19th Inf., reported at headquarters en route to his new station, Fort Lawton. Lieut. Lloyd L. Smith and Lieut. J. B. Huggins, assistant surgeons, are en route to the Philippines.

The contract has been awarded for a new eighteen thousand dollar brick hospital at Fort McDowell.

Major General MacArthur will be the next commander of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

Capt. E. A. Root, Q.M., 10th Inf., is quite ill in his quarters in the cantonment. Capt. W. H. McCormack, 8th Cav., is in the city from Ord Barracks.

FORT ASSINIBOINE.

Fort Assiniboine, Mont., April 23, 1904.

The Cascade Ladies' Quartette of Great Falls, rendered a concert in the big hall on Monday night, April 18. There was a large attendance of both officers and soldiers, and it is understood that part of the proceeds will be added to the band fund.

Wednesday evening the usual concert by the 3d Cavalry band was held in the post hall, and was well attended.

Dr. and Mrs. DeLoffre returned from their wedding trip on Thursday.

Capt. Casper Conrad, 3d Cav., and Lieut. Austin A. Parker, 24th Inf., left this week for St. Louis, where they will be on duty at the World's Fair.

Col. and Mrs. Beck were host and hostess at a charming dinner on Wednesday when their guests were Major and Mrs. Andrus, Dr. and Mrs. Schwartzkopf, Mrs. DeLoffre and Captain Heard.

Preceding the hop on Friday night Col. and Mrs. Beck entertained at one of the jolliest dinners of the season in honor of the Misses Conrad from Great Falls. Their other guests were Miss DeLoffre and Lieutenants Cowin, Nichols and Taylor.

The hop Friday night was well attended by the post proper and the following from Great Falls: The Misses Conrad and Miss Astey, Messrs. Wood, Forrest and Cumpy, chaperoned by Mrs. Heiser.

Sunday night all the young people held a merry gathering at Mrs. DeLoffre's to drink the health of Miss Marie DeLoffre in a delicious glass of punch, the occasion being Miss Marie's birthday.

FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., April 25, 1904.

The post exchange installed its grocery department last week and although considerable remains to be accomplished in the way of fixtures, etc., it is prepared to fill all orders. Over seven tons of goods were unloaded in a couple of days by the exchange attendants, at the depot, this amount comprising the first instalment. Many of the ladies of the garrison descended upon the exchange one day last week and overwhelmed it with orders. The success of the department seems assured.

Lieut. Clarence Deems, Jr., Field Art., has been confined to his quarters by illness since the first of the week.

Lieut. W. M. Davis, Field Art., who has been confined to his quarters by illness, is once more fit for duty. The epidemic of measles seems to have been checked, no new cases having developed within the last few days. All cases from the organizations are quarantined in tents set apart from the post hospital, and where families are concerned, the period of quarantine covers five weeks.

The bachelor officers' quarters will be known as Carr Hall, the letters being inscribed on the stone work over the front entrance.

Work has been started by the contractor on the new ordnance storehouse, which will be used by the Cavalry garrison. It is across the avenue, and within a stone's throw of the Artillery storehouse.

The present class attending the Farriers' and Horse-shoers' School will finish the prescribed course next week, when all will be returned to their proper stations. This outgoing class will be the first to be presented with bona fide diplomas. Heretofore, they have been furnished with certificates signed by the commandant, setting forth their proficiency. It seems that several graduates lost their certificates, and their endeavor to have them replaced, evinced the fact that they regarded them highly. In consequence the school staff decided to use a more elaborate testimonial, and the present diploma is the result. The lettering is in bronze, red and black, prepared for the signatures of commandant, the director of the school and the veterinary instructor. The diploma for the farriers is ornamented with a cut depicting a scene incidental to the school course, and the diploma for the horse-shoers is treated in a like manner.

Brig. Gen. Francis Moore, U.S.A., the post's new commander, arrived yesterday noon from San Francisco, accompanied by his aide, Lieut. Creed F. Cox, 11th Cav. He was met at the depot by Col. E. Z. Steever, 4th Cav., and his staff, while the 7th Field Battery fired a salute of seven guns. The 4th Cavalry squadron under command of Major Lockett, was drawn up in line, and the 4th Cavalry band was in attendance. The Cavalry and Artillery officers were presented to the commanding general at post headquarters yesterday morning.

Capt. and Mrs. George S. Summerlin, of Pittsburg, Pa., who have been the guests of Capt. and Mrs. McNeill, left yesterday for the East.

Major A. M. Davis, Subsistence Department, and Mrs. Davis entertained in a delightful manner on Wednesday evening. It was a quiet celebration of the Major's recent promotion. The 4th Cavalry orchestra furnished music on the occasion.

Capt. and Mrs. G. W. Gatchell received on Wednesday afternoon for Lieut. and Mrs. C. C. Carson, who recently joined the garrison from their wedding tour. Mesdames Coffin, McNair and Brooks assisted Mrs. Gatchell in receiving. Tea was served by Mrs. Snow and café frappe by Mrs. McNeill. The receiving rooms were most tastefully decorated, green and white prevailing in the color scheme.

Mrs. Lister, mother of Mrs. S. McP. Rutherford, who has been the guest of the Captain and his wife, left Saturday afternoon for her home in Detroit, Mich.

Major and Mrs. W. H. Coffin entertained on Thursday evening in honor of Capt. and Mrs. Summerlin, of Pitts-

burg, Pa., who were the guests of Capt. and Mrs. McNeill.

The 1st Squadron of the 11th Cavalry that had been so long expected, arrived here shortly before one o'clock on Sunday afternoon. The 8th Cavalry squadron and the 4th Cavalry band were at the depot, as well as a greater part of the garrison, when the train pulled in, and the travelers from our distant possessions in the Far East were given a right royal reception. The squadron is greatly depleted in numbers, six officers, one veterinarian, one sergeant major and 79 men composing the command. First Lieut. Albert S. Odell is in command. For the present the entire command will be quartered in one of the new barracks recently completed. Before many months this squadron will be practically new, owing to the influx of recruits.

Capt. G. O. Cress entertained the officers' whist club at his quarters on Friday evening. Mrs. Maus, wife of Lieut. Col. L. M. Maus, Med. Dept., entertained at dinner on Wednesday evening in honor of her nieces, the Misses Gaines, of Louisville, Ky. There were covers for ten.

The 25th Field Battery has been doing some remarkably fine firing on the range, and it behooves the gun pointers of the battleship Kearsarge to look to their laurels. One morning last week while firing at a moving target on the Republican flats at a range of 3,250 yards the target was entirely demolished and set on fire, in eight shots.

SOME NATIONAL GUARD NEWS.

Mayor McClellan, of New York, reviewed the 2d Battery, N.G.N.Y., in command of Brevet Major David Wilson in its temporary armory up in the Bronx on the evening of April 21. The Mayor was accompanied by former Captain Breckinridge, of the 13th Regiment, and took great interest in the evolutions. The battery paraded dismounted, with four Gatling guns, and was formed in command of Major Wilson with two platoons, the first being in command of Lieutenant Sherry, and the second in command of Lieutenant O'Ryan, and presented a very handsome appearance. The maneuvers were held on the top floor of the building which offers a very limited space, and the large field pieces have to be stored on the ground floor. The battery passed in review in excellent shape, but the reviewing officer was not first escorted around the lines as he should have been.

After the review Major Wilson publicly thanked the Mayor for his presence and interest in the Battery, which he said on April 21, 1901, just forty-three years ago, had landed at New Orleans, and went into action against the Confederates. "The command at that time," said Major Wilson, "was known as 'Varian's Battery' and I do not know that any of those who were members in 1861 are now alive, but the organization has existed right along recruited with new men, who are as ready to go to the defense of the nation, as were their comrades before them." The Mayor in responding to Major Wilson's remarks, said that he experienced double pleasure in reviewing such a time honored command.

Major Wilson, he said, ought to be proud of the Battery, and the Battery he said ought to be proud of Major Wilson. A medal for thirty-five years' service was then pinned on the breast of the Mayor by the Mayor, and also medals for fifteen years' to Lieutenant Sherry and Private McBride. Following the review Major Wilson put the battery through a drill with the Gatling guns, including mechanical maneuvers, executed in the most dexterous manner. The final military event was a saber drill, with Lieutenant Sherry in command, executed in a commendable manner. A military march led by the Mayor and Major Wilson was the next event, and among others present were Colonel Austen and Lieutenant Cooper, 13th Regiment; ex-General T. H. McGrath, Captain Wendel and Lieutenant Eiken, 1st Battery, Col. Guilford Hurry, of General Roe's staff, Major Kerby, 8th Regiment, Lieutenant Colonel Denike, 1st Regiment, Senator J. C. Hawkins, Major Lehl, Army Board, Brig. Gen. George D. Scott, ex-Captain Delcambe, 71st Regiment, Capt. T. W. Timpon and Corporal Cutter, of the Old Guard. Dancing then followed.

Orders were issued from the Adjutant General of New York April 19 upon recommendation of Major General Charles F. Roe, directing that officers entering the Service as such hereafter shall supply themselves with the new uniforms heretofore prescribed, which conform to the dress of the Regular Army officer. It is also directed that the officers now in the Guard must all have the new uniforms by Feb. 1, 1905.

Squadron A, of New York, will parade for divine service on Sunday afternoon, May 8, at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, Forty-fifth street and Fifth avenue at four o'clock.

Company I, of the 23d N.Y., has elected Sergt. Philip A. Sayles, 1st Lieutenant, vice Riley, resigned. Second Lieutenant Smith was tendered the nomination, but declined it for business reasons.

Second Lieut. Edward M. Muller, 1st Battery, N.Y., who joined as a private April 20, 1899, has resigned on account of business. He was entertained at dinner April 26 at the armory by Captain Wendel and his officers, who presented him with a handsome silver loving cup as a token of esteem.

Former Capt. William B. Smith, of the 22d N.Y., and ex-major of the 123d, has presented a very handsome bronze trophy to the 2d Regiment, which is to be awarded to the company having the best percentage of attendance at all duty.

The adoption of a .22 caliber interchangeable rifle barrel for armory gallery practice is now being considered by the authorities of the Pennsylvania Guard. The ammunition for the .22 caliber barrel costs a little more than one-eighth the price of the .30 caliber cartridges, and exactly the same effect can be had with the smaller barrel as with the larger.

It is said to be the general opinion among officers of the Massachusetts Militia that inasmuch as the vacation season closes in Massachusetts in August it will be impossible to get together a fair representation of the militia of that State for the Army maneuvers in Virginia in September next, and it is claimed that had the maneuvers been decided upon at an earlier date, men who belong to the militia are not able or willing to give fifteen days, which in the majority of cases is the whole of their vacation. It has been extremely hard for company commanders to get out all their men for the regular eight days' tour of duty at South Framingham, and it would be next to an impossibility to get fifty per cent. to volunteer for the Virginia tour of duty. Brig. Gen. Thomas R. Matthews, commander of the 1st Brigade, says he does not think any colonel will be willing to ask for the assignment to be sent to Manassas, particularly as the officers would only get the pay they received from the Government and nothing from the State. In the present instance Adjutant General Dalton is willing to allow the enlisted men the State pay for eight days at \$2 per day, but he is unwilling to pay the officers for the eight days, allowed by law from the State, as that would entitle them to draw double the pay for the first eight days of the tour.

Gen. James McLeer, reviewed the 13th N.Y., in its armory on the evening of April 22, accompanied by seven of his staff. The regiment was promptly equalized by Adjutant Fleming into twelve companies of twenty-four files each, and reported to Lieutenant Colonel Russell, who assumed command in the absence of Colonel Austen, who was ill at his home. The regiment paraded in three battalions, commanded by Majors C. O. Davis and J. T. Ashley and Capt. G. W. Rodgers. The first event was a short drill in close column movements, which was followed by the review, and evening parade, the latter being taken by Major Ashley. In all three events, the regiment made a fine showing, and the manual was exceptionally

good. During the parade Company C, Captain Smith, was publicly awarded the Veterans' trophy for the highest average attendance during the year. Company E, Captain Rodgers awarded the Barnes trophy, for the best team shooting in the armory range, and Company G, Captain Edie, was awarded the Taylor trophy for the best average score on the armory range. Target practice with the big 12-inch mortar, the 8-inch disappearing gun, and the 4-inch quick firing gun, in charge of Major Davis, developed some very accurate shooting. It was all the more praiseworthy because a new detail from Company E, furnished the men to handle the artillery, and they proved thoroughly up in their duties. There was no delay, and the Major had his men shooting the rubber projectiles, in short order. The officers of the regiment then entertained General McLeer and other guests at a collation in the armory. Among those present were Col. E. E. Britton, Majors E. Gulick, R. H. Laimbeer, T. H. Babcock, R. G. Moran, and Capt. S. S. Nostrand, brigade staff, Lieutenant Colonel Russell, Major C. O. Davis, Brevet Major A. R. Jarrett, Major George G. Cochran, Capt. T. R. Fleming, Capt. W. Kerby, Lieut. J. F. Cooper, and Capt. S. Grant, 13th Regiment, Captain Moore, 4th N.J., and Lieutenant Acker, 8th N.Y.

The corner stone of the new armory for the 69th N.Y. was laid by Mayor McClellan on the afternoon of April 23, with becoming ceremonies. The regiment in command of Col. Edward Duffy paraded in strong numbers and many distinguished persons in civil and military life were present among the guests. The old war veterans paraded as did also delegations from the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick and other Irish societies. The ceremonies were in charge of Gen. Martin T. Mahon. Among the officers of the National Guard on the grand stand were Gen. C. F. Roe and Lieut. Col. N. B. Thurston and Guilford Hurry, Gen. George Moore Smith, and Col. T. J. O'Donohue, Col. Daniel Appleton, Majors C. E. Lydecker, and W. C. Field, Capt. DeW. C. Falls, Capt. J. E. Schayler, Major William H. Palmer, Lieut. W. H. Folsom, Capt. J. A. Davidson, 7th Regiment; Col. William G. Bates and Lieut. Col. J. H. Wells, 1st, Col. W. H. Morris, Major J. J. Byrne, Major J. D. Walton and Lieut. G. E. Conley, 9th Regiment; Capt. Louis Wendel, 1st Battery, Adjutant Gen. Nelson H. Henry, Major Arthur R. Jarrett and Capt. Thomas R. Fleming, 13th Regiment; Major David Wilson, 2d Battery, Major T. W. Huston, 12th Regiment, Capt. R. J. Daly, Lieut. W. A. Kenny, and Lieut. E. J. Rice, 23d Regiment. The building will occupy a space of 335 feet by 330, and the drill floor will measure 200 feet square. There will be swimming baths, bowling alleys, and rifle range, and all up-to-date improvements. The roof over the administration portion will be flat, and can be used as a roof garden. One of the most active workers in securing the regiment its new armory was Gen. George Moore Smith, 1st Brigade, and former colonel of the 69th. Following the ceremonies the special guests to the number of several hundred, were entertained by the officers of the 69th at the Ashland House in the most liberal manner. It is also worthy of note that after the ceremonies, the regiment returned to its armory, officered entirely by its non-commissioned officers, and in command of Sergt. Major P. S. McDwyer, as all the commissioned officers went at once to the Ashland House. The regiment made a most excellent appearance, and demonstrated that Colonel Duffy's confidence in his non-coms. was not misplaced.

The 12th N.Y., will parade for divine service in St. Patrick's Cathedral on Sunday May 8 at 4 p.m.

Brevet Brig. Gen. Alfred C. Barnes, 23d N.Y., in a review of the regiment on April 30 by the Veterans Association in command of Gen. J. B. Frothingham, took his farewell as colonel of the 23d. The regiment was first equalized for review by Adjutant Hamilton into twelve companies of sixteen files, divided into three battalions, and formed in line of masses, the veterans forming in line opposite the front and center of the regiment. General Frothingham, with the trustees of the association as his staff, was then escorted around the ranks of the regiment by General Barnes and staff, the usual passage of the regiment following. Evening parade was the next and concluding military event, during which long service medals and shooting trophies were presented. General Barnes addressed the officers, and in a feeling manner announced his retirement to civil life, and to the ranks of veterans. He referred to the progress of the regiment during the four years he had been in command, and to the loyal support he had received. The regimental band played "How Can I Bear to Leave Thee?" and the large audience heartily cheered. The military ceremonies were finely performed and in fact were not discounted by any in the armory this season. The regiment is now in command of Lieut. Colonel Wm. A. Stokes, who, it is understood, can succeed to the colonelcy if he so desires.

Adjutant General Drain, of Washington, announces that the small arms firing for the year 1904 will be conducted in accordance with the provisions of "Special Course C," as contained in the War Department circular Feb. 13, 1903. The practice season will be from May 1 to Oct. 1.

The annual dinner of the Old Guard of the 12th Regiment, N.G.N.Y., was held at the Hotel Empire, Manhattan, April 21. Gen. Robert Avery presided, making a very interesting address in regard to more thorough affiliation between the veterans and the active regiment. Among the speakers were Col. George R. Dyer, former Colonel Dowd, Lieutenant Colonel Wainwright, of the active regiment; Major Turpin, of the 13th Regiment; Captain Brooks, of General Corbin's staff; Col. Lewis R. Stegman and Lieutenant Buckingham.

The 9th N.Y., in command of Colonel Morris, was reviewed in its armory by Adjutant General Nelson H. Henry on the evening of April 21. With General Henry as his staff were Lieut. Commander Fry, Naval Militia, Major Davis, 13th Regiment, Major Laimbeer, 2d Brigade staff, Lieutenant Barron, 7th Regiment, and Lieutenant Chaffield, 8th Regiment. The military exercises consisted of review, regimental drill, and evening parade, the men being steady and attentive, and the display a whole reflecting great credit on the command. The column formation, and firing, as described in the Army and Navy Journal several weeks since, was again repeated, and with the same success. General Henry and other special guests were entertained in the armory at a collation and there was dancing.

CONNECTICUT NATIONAL GUARD.

Adjutant General Cole has revoked G.O. No. 14, A.G.O., c.s., so far as it relates to the May parade of the National Guard, and in lieu thereof, directs the brigade commander and commandant of the naval battalion to assemble their respective commands in light marching order in the city of Hartford, May 19, for the purpose of escort duty to the Society of the Army of the Potomac, Department Grand Army of the Republic, and Veterans of the Civil War, who may parade in Hartford. The figure of merit of the Connecticut National Guard for the month of March gave the 2d Infantry the lead with a percentage of 96.30 for the regiment, and a percentage of 90.71, 90.41, 90.12 and 97.75 for Companies L, M, G and I, respectively.

The Connecticut Commandery of the Naval and Military Order Spanish-American War, held its annual meeting in the city of New Haven, Friday, April 22, 1904, and the following officers were elected: Commander, Lieut. Col. George M. Cole, U.S.V.; senior vice-commander, Lieut. Col. Lucien F. Burpee, judge advocate, U.S.V.; junior vice-commander, Lieut. Edward V. Raymond, late U.S.N.; recorder, Ensign Louis P. Middlebrook, late U.S.N.; registrar, Major Leonard B. Almy, surgeon, U.S.V.; treasurer, Lieut. Arthur H. Day, late U.S.N.; chaplain, Henry H. Kelsey, U.S.V.; council, L. B. Almy, F. L. Averill, C. P. Kirkland, E. L. Hutchinson, John F. Moran and Frank S. Cornwell. Commandery also elected delegates to attend the National Convention at Chicago.

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PROMOTIONS FOLLOWING GEN. AINSWORTH'S To the Honorable Secretary of War:

Sir: I beg leave to submit an expression of opinion in respect to the question raised in the following letter from the Hon. D. S. Alexander, of the House of Representatives:

"I have the honor to ask to be informed whether the measure advancing the Chief of the Record and Pension Office to the grade of major general will cause the promotion of the Assistant Chief of that bureau, leaving a vacancy in the grade now held by the latter officer; and if so, in what manner an appointment will be made to fill such vacancy."

The law applicable to the case will be found in the acts of Feb. 2, 1901, and April 23, 1904.

It will be observed that the act of April 23, 1904, first above cited, provides for the consolidation of two departments of the staff—the Adjutant General's Department and the Record and Pension Office; and further provides that the officers of the consolidated department shall be borne on one list and shall be entitled to promotion therein as now provided by law. The rule of promotion thus referred to is set forth, as to the Adjutant General's Department in the requirement of Section 27, above cited, that—

"So long as there remain any officers holding permanent appointments in the Adjutant General's Department, the Inspector General's Department, the Quartermaster's Department, the Subsistence Department, the Pay Department, the Ordnance Department, and the Signal Corps, including those appointed to original vacancies in the grades of captain and 1st lieutenant under the provisions of Sections 16, 17, 21, and 24 of this act, they shall be promoted according to seniority in the several grades, as now provided by law."

The method of promotion which was perpetuated in the section last above cited is that provided in the following enactment:

"Hereafter promotions to every grade in the Army below the rank of brigadier general, throughout each arm, corps, or department of the Service, shall, subject to the examination hereinafter provided for, be made according to seniority in the next lower grade of that arm, corps, or department." (Sec. 2, act of Oct. 1, 1890; 26 Stat. L., 562).

It may be noted that the requirements of the act of 1890 are general in their operation and regulate promotions in all branches and departments of the staff, including the Record and Pension Office.

Having in view the express terms of the clause of the act of April 23, 1904, which regulates the promotion of the officers affected thereby, that—

"The officers so consolidated shall be borne on one list in order of rank held by them, and those of them who hold permanent appointments as officers of the Adjutant General's Department or of the Record and Pension Office shall be entitled to promotion below the grade of brigadier general, as now provided by law and in the order of their standing on said list. Except as otherwise provided herein, the laws now in force shall continue to govern the appointment, promotion, and detail of all officers of the consolidated department hereby created."

It is the opinion of this office that, upon the occurrence of a vacancy in the consolidated department, the second officer of the present Record and Pension Office will be entitled to promotion to the grade of lieutenant colonel.

It is also the opinion of this office that no vacancy is created by the clause conferring the rank of major general upon the incumbent of the office of Military Secretary.

As to whether a vacancy is created in the grade of colonel among the officers hitherto constituting the Adjutant General's Department, the act of April 23 must be read in connection with Section 13 of the act of Feb. 2, 1901, which provides that—

"The Adjutant General's Department shall consist of one adjutant general with the rank of major general * * * five assistant adjutants general with the rank of colonel * * * " (Sec. 13, act of Feb. 2, 1901; 31 Stat. L., 751).

It was the evident intention of Congress that the duties of the Adjutant General's Department were such as to require in its administration, at all times, the services of five officers of that grade: the clause may also be regarded as being in the nature of a legislative mandate to the Executive requiring the Adjutant General's Department of the Army to be constantly maintained at the strength of five colonels.

The act of April 23, standing alone, could receive the construction that the second officer in rank on the consolidated list should have the rank of brigadier general, leaving the four remaining officers with the rank of colonel. Such an interpretation of the act of 1904, however, would operate to amend, by implication, the requirement of Section 13 of the act of 1901, which fixes the number of colonels in the Adjutant General's Department. But such modifications are not favored in interpretation, and a later clause in the act of 1904 provides that—

"When the office of Military Secretary with the rank of major general shall hereafter become vacant, it shall not be filled with said rank, and thereafter the chief of the Military Secretary's Department shall have the rank of a brigadier general with the title of The Military Secretary, and there shall be only one officer above the rank of colonel in the said department."

Although the language used in the clause above cited is not entirely free from doubt, it would appear to indicate an intention on the part of the legislature to retain the number of colonels and assistant adjutants general as fixed in the general act of reorganization of 1901. I would, therefore, give it as the opinion of this office that the advancement of Colonel Hall to the grade of brig-

dier general would create a vacancy in the grade of colonel, to which the senior officer in the grade of lieutenant colonel of the consolidated department can lawfully be advanced.

As to the last part of the inquiry contained in Mr. Alexander's letter, it will be observed that the act of April 23, 1904, contains the following clause:

"Except as otherwise provided herein, the laws now in force shall continue to govern the appointment, promotion and detail of all officers of the consolidated department hereby created."

The "laws now in force" provide that vacancies in several grades of office in the Adjutant General's Department shall be filled by promotion, in so far as the officers holding permanent office are concerned; and that vacancies which cannot be so filled shall be filled by detail from the line of the Army. (Section 26, act of Feb. 2, 1901 31 Stat. L., 748).

The "laws now in force," in respect to the Record and Pension Office, contain no restriction upon the method of filling a vacancy which may occur in the grade of major in that department. A later clause in the act of April 23, 1904, contains the requirement that:

"No appointments or details to the grade of assistant adjutant general with the rank of major shall be made until the number of officers of that grade shall be reduced to less than ten, and thereafter the number of officers of said grade in the consolidated department shall be ten."

It will be observed, however, that the clause last above cited contains no restriction upon the appointment of a successor to the incumbent of the office of major and assistant chief of the Record and Pension Office: the prohibition, last above cited, having sole application to the office of Assistant Adjutant General with the rank of major; and such prohibition becomes operative, as to officers of the consolidated department, when the number of assistant adjutants general shall have been reduced to nine, when, such number added to the assistant chief of the Record and Pension Office with the rank of major, will give the full number of ten at which the number of officers in the consolidated department is fixed in that enactment.

It is therefore the opinion of this office that the vacancy in the office of assistant to the chief of the Record and Pension Office with the rank of major may, when vacated by the promotion of the present incumbent, be filled by an exercise of the appointing power.

Very respectfully,

GEO. B. DAVIS, Judge Advocate General.

The War Department will soon issue an order putting into effect the law providing for the consolidation of the Record and Pension Office with the Adjutant General's Department. This order will doubtless be prepared by Major Gen. F. C. Ainsworth, the Military Secretary, who now occupies the position formerly held by the Adjutant General of the Army, with the difference that he has more power than the latter official ever had under the law. The order will provide that all letters of an official character which have hitherto been addressed to "The Adjutant General of the Army" shall in the future be addressed to "The Military Secretary." The Army Regulations will be changed to read accordingly. It has not yet been decided how the work of the new department shall be divided, but it is generally understood that General Ainsworth will assume control of the active military work of the Department, in addition to exercising supervision over the records. Just what Gen. W. P. Hall, the second ranking officer of the new department, shall do has not been decided. At the present time the work of the old Adjutant General's Office is in a state of chaos, owing to the uncertainty of how matters shall finally be arranged. It is thought likely that General Ainsworth will move his office nearer to that occupied by the Secretary of War and the Chief of Staff. The opinion rendered by Judge Advocate General Davis, and published above, that the promotion of Colonel Hall to the grade of brigadier general created a vacancy, was acted upon before the adjournment of Congress and Lieut. Col. Henry P. McCain was nominated to be a colonel; Major John Tweedale, Record and Pension Office, nominated to be a lieutenant colonel; and Capt. Henry A. Barber, 28th Inf., nominated to be a major, all in the Military Secretary's Department. All of these nominations were confirmed before the adjournment of Congress. It is understood that Major Barber is to be placed on the retired list because of physical disability incident to the Service, and that either Mr. Edwin A. Fowler of New York, formerly an additional paymaster, or Capt. Hugh J. Gallagher, Subsistence Department and General Staff, will be nominated to fill the vacancy. There is still some uncertainty as to what the President intends to do in regard to this matter. In any event another vacancy will occur in the new department soon, by the retirement for age of Lieut. Colonel Tweedale. There are many applicants for this vacancy, among whom are several civilians prominently known in Army circles through their connections either with the War Department or with the House Committee on Military Affairs.

NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

In our issue of Feb. 13, page 634, we published a synopsis of the Naval Appropriation bill as introduced. We note the following changes in it as it finally passed:

Under the heading of Pay of the Navy the following was added: "And as many warrant machinists as the President may from time to time deem necessary to appoint, not to exceed twenty in any one year."

Under Contingent Navy this appears: "That the accounting officers of the Treasury are hereby authorized and directed to allow, in the settlement of the accounts of disbursing officers involved, payments made under the appropriation 'Contingent Navy,' to civilian employees appointed by the Navy Department for duty in and serving at naval stations maintained in the island possessions during the fiscal year 1905."

The appropriation for the Portsmouth Navy Yard is increased to \$149,000, to include the following: "To enable the Secretary of the Navy to continue and complete his examination concerning the fresh-water supply at the Portsmouth Navy Yard, directed by the act of July 1, 1902."

The appropriation for the Charleston, S.C., Navy Yard is found in the bill as passed: "Machine shop for steam engineering, to complete, \$34,000; power house for steam engineering, to complete, \$25,000; stone and concrete dry dock, to continue, \$300,000; workshop, to complete, \$30,000; equipment building, to complete, \$62,500; ship-fitters' shop, for construction and repair, to complete, \$150,000; foundry, for construction and repair, to complete, \$55,000; storehouse and storekeeper's office, to complete, \$50,000; in all, \$706,500."

The appropriation for the naval station, Cavita, P.I.,

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is increased to \$735,000, to include \$10,000 for improving and enlarging the naval prison. The total of public works is increased \$7,284,071. The sections relating to the naval training station, Great Lakes, and the New England naval magazine were passed as follows:

Naval Training Station, Great Lakes: The purchase of land and the establishment of a naval training station on the Great Lakes, \$250,000. The President is hereby authorized and empowered to appoint a board consisting of not less than three members, none of whom shall be a resident of any State bordering on the Great Lakes, whose duty it shall be to select the most available site for such naval training station on the Great Lakes, and having selected such site, to ascertain and report its probable cost and the probable expenditure which will be necessary for improving the same, including lake shore protection and construction of necessary harbor facilities; and to make a detailed report of their findings and proceedings to the President, who upon the approval of such report, shall authorize the purchase of such site and the establishment of such naval training station. And to defray the expenses of said board, the sum of \$5,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be immediately available, is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated. For the purchase of land for a site for a naval magazine on or near the New England coast, north of Cape Cod, and toward the erection thereon of the necessary buildings, of inclosing said grounds, of grading and filling in, of building roads and walks, of the improvement of the water front, of the necessary wharves and cranes, of railroad tracks and rolling stock for local service, of fire and water service, and of the equipment of the establishment, \$70,000, or as much thereof as may be necessary; and the Secretary of the Navy may employ, and pay out of the appropriation hereby authorized, such additional expert aids, surveyors, architects, superintendents of construction, or draftsmen as may be necessary for the preparation of the plans and specifications and prosecution of the work authorized, to an amount not to exceed \$15,000.

The item for a clerk in the office of the A.Q.M. of the Marine Corps at Philadelphia is increased from \$1400 to \$1600; the appropriation for two naval colliers is coupled with a condition which requires that both vessels shall be built in navy yards, one on the Atlantic and the other on the Pacific coast; the item of \$850,000 for submarine boats is adopted as passed by the House, all amendments having been rejected.

To complete the naval hospital at Carraceno, P.I., \$70,000 was added; to the appropriation of \$15,000 for transporting remains, this was added: "Provided, That the sum herein appropriated shall be available for payment for transportation of the remains of officers and men who have died while on duty at any time since April 1, 1898, and shall be available until used, and applicable to past as well as future obligations."

The following provisos appears in the bill:

Provided, That pay department stores may be sold to civilian employees at naval stations beyond the continental limits of the United States and in Alaska, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Navy may prescribe.

That subject to the restrictions imposed by existing law, boatswains, gunners, and warrant machinists shall be eligible for appointment to the grade of ensign after four years' service as warrant officers, and boatswains, gunners, carpenters, and sailmakers shall be eligible for appointment as chief boatswains, chief gunners, chief carpenters and chief sailmakers after six years from date of warrant.

Additional compensation for enlisted men of the Marine Corps regularly detailed as gun pointers, messmen, signalmen, or holding good conduct medals, pins or bars, \$15,000.

That officers of the Marine Corps with creditable records who served during the Civil War, shall, when retired, be retired in like manner and under the same conditions as provided for officers of the Navy who served during the Civil War.

The Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized to procure by contract armor of the best quality for any of the vessels here authorized at such price as in his judgment is just and reasonable.

The Cramp Shipbuilding Company of Philadelphia, Pa., has been very busy during the current year, and increased earnings over those of 1902-3 are looked forward to. The re-financing of the company added \$1,250,000 to the amount of stock outstanding, making it at present \$6,250,000, but the improvements which were made have, it is said, put the yards in a much better condition for handling business.

Examinations will be held in the United States and the Philippines on May 31 for candidates for appointment as hospital sergeants, first class. There are twenty vacancies in this grade and at the present there are fifty-eight applications on file in the Surgeon General's Office for appointment.

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ACCIDENT TO GUNS OF IOWA.

Following is a record of the findings of a board of investigation to inquire into the circumstances attending the accidents on Feb. 5, 1904, to 8-inch guns Nos. 61 and 62, on board the U.S.S. Iowa. Convened by order of the Chief of Bureau of Navigation.

Navy Department, Washington, D.C., March 28, 1904.

Sir: The board appointed by your order of Feb. 18 1904, to make an investigation of all the circumstance attending the accidents on Feb. 5, 1904, to the 8-inch guns Nos. 61 and 62 on board the U.S.S. Iowa, and of the causes which led thereto, as far as they can be ascertained (copy of order appended to record and marked "A"), has the honor to submit the following. We find the following facts established:

THE ACCIDENT.

1. On the morning of Feb. 4, 1904, while the battery of the U.S.S. Iowa was being tested by the Board of Inspection, the muzzles of both eight-inch guns (Nos. 61 and 62) in the starboard forward turret were blown off, the fractures being in the vicinity of the junction of E and F hoops.

2. All the usual precautions were taken before firing. Both the officer of the division and the loader had looked through the bore before the projectile was placed in the gun and found all correct. The projectiles in both cases were blind shell of forged steel. The charges were of smokeless powder, index 220, the history and description being given herewith. The sections of cartridges were placed in the chamber tie first, and there is every reason to believe the ignition grains were in their proper place intact. The turret was trained on the starboard beam; the wind fresh on starboard quarter and the temperature 25 degrees F. The sights were set at 1,100 yards, and the guns aimed at the horizon. The primers used were combination B.L.R. primers and were fired by the electrical firing system. The left gun (No. 62) was fired at about 10:45 a.m., the muzzle blowing off between hoops E and F. The order was given to fire the right gun, but a misfire due to faulty connection in firing circuit occurred. The remaining 8-inch guns were therefore first fired, and the right gun (No. 61) actually fired about twenty minutes after the left gun. The muzzle of this gun also blew off, the fracture occurring near the junction of E and F hoops. In neither case was there any evidence of extraordinary pressure, inside the turret. The recoils were apparently normal; there were no hang-fires, no escape of gas; the breech plugs opened with ease; the gas check pads and rings showed no signs of injury; the primers were not distorted and the locks were uninjured. The evidence is that the right gun was not injured by the bursting of the left gun; although not closely examined, the paint on the gun appeared to be intact.

3. With gun No. 62, the fracture of the tube was from one to four inches inside the outer end of Hoop E; this end of the hoop was slightly expanded. The outer end of the tube and all of F hoop went overboard, and there is no evidence to show whether F hoop was fractured or entire. The fracture showed bright in all places, except one spot about two inches long, which showed a yellow streak; this by some witnesses was attributed to quick rusting from a splash of salt water. The fracture showed a fine granular surface, and there was no evidence of blow holes, and spots or weakness of metal.

4. With gun No. 61, the fracture of the tube extended from about two inches outside, to about two inches inside

the junction of hoops E and F. Hoop F was evidently fractured, as two pieces were picked up on board. The forward end of E hoop was expanded somewhat more than in gun No. 61. The general character of the surface of the fracture was the same, except that no spot was found.

5. No injury resulted to any person on board, and no damage to the vessel or her equipment, except to the guns themselves, and a slight injury to a boat temporarily stowed on the starboard side of the quarter deck; this latter from a fragment of the F hoop when the second gun burst.

6. There were picked up after the accident a number of thin unburned strips of the web of the powder grain, indicating that the powder had burned normally in the gun up to the point of rupture. These strips were nearly the length of the grain, and were triangular, all concave on two sides and convex the third, showing they came from the outer row of webs, as the inner row would be concave on all three sides. They showed the grain 97.2 per cent. (weight) burned and that the burning from periphery was practically at the same rate as from perforations.

HISTORY OF GUNS.

7. The guns were 8-inch (.35 cal.) Mark IV., No. 61 (right) and 62 (left) located in the starboard forward turret of the U.S.S. Iowa.

8. The records show that No. 61 burst on the 106th round, and No. 62 on the 91st. As near as can be ascertained, also each had been fired from 12 to 15 times with smokeless powder, presumably with full charges.

9. The guns were both star gauged and inspected July 21 and 22, 1903, at the Naval Gun factory and found in good condition.

10. Between this time and the date of firing the shots which ruptured the guns, no firing had taken place. The guns burst on the first five of the series.

11. The forgings were obtained from the Midvale Steel Company, under contract of August, 1898.

12. The records show that on the results of the physical and chemical tests of specimens from the forgings at the works, the forgings were all provisionally accepted, except D hoop N-6515, which had one test bar from one end fall about 700 lbs. per square inch below the elastic limit given by the specifications, and which defect was waived by the Bureau of Ordnance.

13. It is further shown by the records that subsequently when the forgings were being machined at the gun factory, defects developed, the defects being described as numerous small "breaks" in the continuity of the metal and also minute "sand and slag spots"; that the forgings were thereupon rejected by the factory; that upon the protest of the Midvale Steel Company, a board of officers was ordered in accordance with a clause in the contract.

14. That this board recommended the rejection of certain of the forgings, including the E hoops of guns No. 61 and 62, and the F hoop of No. 62; and that the board recommended the rough chambering of certain tubes including the tube of gun No. 61.

15. That the manufacturers again protested by letter and through their attorneys, setting forth statements intended to show "that the state of the art was such that such flaws will exist, as shown by forgings of other manufacturers; that gun forgings for Army guns showed the same defects; that a 4-inch gun built up of similar forgings were assembled, finished and proved with excessive pressure with brown powder, and showed only a slight enlargement of the chambers after star-gauging."

16. That thereupon another board was ordered to examine and report on the forgings; with report as follows: "None of the 8-inch forgings presented for our inspection are as yet machined to finished dimensions. The defects that are referred to as existing are common to all in a larger or smaller degree, but neither the sand nor the slag spots nor the breaks are serious enough in the present stage to cause us to recommend their rejection. We therefore recommend the provisional acceptance of the following 8-inch forgings." That the list which follows includes the tubes of guns No. 61 and 62; the E hoop of Gun No. 62, and the F hoop of Gun No. 62, and also the forgings of Nos. 63 and 64, which are in the port forward turret and which were fired the same day and with the same charge and did not burst.

17. That the Bureau of Ordnance, conceding that the question was largely a matter of opinion, approved the action of the board and recommended the Department's approval, and the acceptance of the forgings at a reduction of 10 per cent. from contract price.

18. That the Department approved the recommendation except the reduction, and ordered the acceptance of the forgings at the contract price.

19. That the guns were regularly proved with brown powder.

20. That the inspection and star-gauging during manufacture and after proof shows nothing unusual.

21. That test specimens from the tube of Gun No. 61 after the accident gave the following results:

Tensile Strength per Square Inch.				
On Original		On Final		Ch. of Area
Cross Section	Cross Section	After Fracture	After Fracture	
Lbs.	Lbs.	Per cent.	Per cent.	
L. inner.....80,478	46,579	31.15	62.43	
L. outer.....77,617	43,290	31.67	61.81	
T. inner.....79,043	41,769	27.76	55.61	
T. outer.....80,722	44,309	26.73	46.71	

Speed one inch in three minutes. These results indicate no material change in the physical characteristics since the acceptance tests.

RECORD OF THE POWDER.

22. The powder used in these guns was manufactured by the International Powder Company in 1902, and after

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tests was accepted. It was assigned a charge of 61 lbs., giving a chamber pressure of 13.2 tons per square inch, and a muzzle velocity of 2,295 f.s., and was stored at Iona Island magazine September, 1902, as Index S.F., No. 220. While stored at this magazine it was subjected to the usual tests. In July, 1903, the powder was redried and a charge of 58 1/2 lbs. was assigned, giving a velocity of 2,294 f.s., with a pressure of 13.15 tons. The reduced charge of 54 pounds gave a velocity of 2,100 f.s., with a pressure of eleven tons.

23. At the time of the accident this powder had been on board the Iowa about one month and was stored in airtight boxes, the temperature of the magazine during this time being normal and ranging from 60 degrees to 75 degrees, F.

24. After the accident the 227 remaining charges were removed and carefully examined by a board. All charges were found to be of correct weight and properly done up, with the ignition charges in no case disturbed. The report of this board is attached, marked F.

25. The powder was tested at the proving ground, Par. 17, subsequent to the accident, with the weight of charge of 58 1/2 lbs., and gave a pressure of 14 tons with 2,302 f.s. The history and action of this powder has in all respects been found to be normal, and there is no evidence to show that the particular charges with which the guns were loaded should cause any unusual results.

THE DESIGN OF THE GUNS.

26. The guns were designed for use with brown powder, M.V. 2100 f.s., maximum pressure 15 tons.

27. Since the adoption of smokeless powder, the M.V. has been fixed at 2300 f.s., with maximum pressure not to exceed 14 tons. The powder used in the guns at the time of the accident, at its acceptance test, gave 13.15 tons for the required velocity. The increase of velocity from 2100 to 2300 f.s. increased the work done in the gun 20 per cent.; as at the same time the maximum breech pressure was reduced from 15 to 13 1/2 tons, the work done in the forward part of the gun was necessarily increased in a greater ratio than this, with the accompanying increased chase pressure required to produce this result.

28. A tracing is attached to the record of the proceedings of the board showing:

(a) The strength curve of the gun (within the elastic

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limit). In the calculations for this curve, the contract physical requirements to have been used, viz: Elastic strength of tube, 35,000 lbs. per square inch; elastic strength of jacket, 38,000 lbs. per square inch; elastic strength of hoops, 50,000 lbs. per square inch.

The curve, therefore, shows the minimum strength for guns from forgings under this contract. The qualities as shown by the official tests were usually in excess of requirements. In the cases of tubes and hoops used in guns Nos. 61 and 62, if the results of the tests are used in place of the contract requirements, the elastic strength of the guns at the forward end of the E hoop will be 2.1 tons greater than shown by the curve.

(b) The pressure curve for smokeless powder, with muzzle velocity 2300 f.s., maximum pressure 14 tons. This curve is derived from the results of French experiments with powder similar to our own so far as can be ascertained.

29. Using Sarau's well known formula for determining pressures in a closed cylinder and deriving the value of the powder force, and the volume, from the results given by M. Vieille in his "Study of the Mode of Combustion of Explosives," the following results are obtained: Assuming that the entire powder charge was burned without any loss of heat, in the space from the bottom of the bore to the front end of the E hoop, the pressure produced thereby would be 8.56 tons per square inch; to the front end of F hoop, 7.5 tons per square inch. As in practice heat is lost by conduction, and fully 16 per cent. is converted into the energy of the projectile, these pressures are considerably greater than could be produced at the points named by the given charge under normal condition, dependent, however, on the assumption that the constants determined from the French powders are applicable to our own.

30. From the strength curve of the gun, the elastic strengths at the points named are 10½ and 8 tons respectively. It must be borne in mind, however, that these strengths are for static pressures, and that the stress in the bore is applied suddenly in the nature of a blow as the base of the projectile passes. The wave of strains passing rapidly along the bore of the gun would probably be considerably greater than that caused by the static pressure of the powder gases.

31. Certain theoretical considerations indicate that the present form of powder grain is favorable to irregular ignition, which would tend to produce wave pressure. Among the more important of these are: the irregular packing necessary with the absence of any free passage for the flame of ignition without repeated impacts; the increasing burning surface, and the uncertainty in regard to action of gases in the small perforations. It would seem that the pressure required to start the projectile should insure the ignition of all portions of the charge while in the chamber. There is insufficient data available to determine this question.

32. The board has considered the theory of wave pressures advanced to account for the bursting of these guns, but there is no evidence to show that the accidents were due to a cause of this character.

33. There have been seven accidents to the muzzle of guns in the U.S. naval service in six different calibers, four with smokeless and three with brown powder. In the only two where pressures and velocities were actually measured, one with smokeless and one with brown powder, the breech pressures were in each case extremely low (less than 10½ tons), for the velocity obtained, this indicating undue pressure toward the muzzle. In the remaining cases what data there is indicates the breech pressures were low.

34. In consideration of the above facts the board has reached the following conclusions:

(a) The 8-inch guns of the Iowa, Nos. 61 and 62, so far as their material is concerned, were as strong as they were designed to be. So far as their design is concerned they were sufficiently strong and safe for a muzzle velocity of 2100 f.s., produced with a maximum breech pressure of 15 tons per square inch.

(b) The fracture of these guns did not result from any weakening from previous firing; from the premature bursting of shells in the bore, or from excessive pressures resulting from abnormal action of the powder charge.

(c) The increase of muzzle velocity from 2100 f.s. to 2300 f.s., while at the same time the maximum breech pressure was decreased from 15 to 13.55 tons, the board assumes, reduced the margin of safety along the chase too much. With the small margin of safety remaining, any unusual conditions tending to throw greater strain on the chase of the gun, would be sufficient to account for the accident. Just what these conditions were in the case of the Iowa's guns, the board has been unable to determine; it was probably a combination in one direction of small variations from the normal. The assumption that the margin of safety has been reduced too much should be verified by experiment.

35. It is recommended that when the muzzle velocity is established or changed, a minimum breech pressure, dependent on the design of the gun, to be produced by the charge required to give the velocity, be fixed, in addition to the maximum.

36. That more extended experiments be made to determine the advantages and disadvantages of the present grain powder in comparison with other shapes, and to determine the accuracy of the pressure curves as applied to the powders in actual use. Very respectfully,

(Signed) J. H. DAYTON, Captain, U.S.N.
F. F. FLETCHER, Commander, U.S.N.
A. C. DIEFFENBACH, Lieut., U.S.N.
The Secretary of the Navy (Chief of the Bureau of Navigation).

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BORN.

ASH.—At Washington, D.C., April 23, 1904, to the wife of Paym. H. P. Ash, U.S.N., a son.

CROFTON.—At Fort Wayne, Detroit, Mich., to the wife of Capt. William M. Crofton, 1st U.S. Inf., a daughter.

LEMELY.—At Philadelphia, Pa., April 17, 1904, to the wife of Capt. William B. Lemly, U.S.M.C., a son.

ROGERS.—At Chicago, Ill., April 9, 1904, to Helen Wainwright Rogers, wife of Dr. Daniel Weston Rogers, and daughter of the late Major R. P. Page Wainwright, U.S.A., a son, Robert Wainwright Rogers.

SMITH.—At Fort McIntosh, Texas, to Capt. and Mrs. Guy H. Berard Smith, 4th U.S. Inf., a son, Guy H. Berard Smith, Jr.

MARRIED.

BLANCHARD—DEWITT.—At Washington, D.C., April 28, 1904, Dr. Robert M. Blanchard, U.S.A., and Miss Mary Wallace DeWitt.

CARSON—MOORE.—At Toledo, O., April 6, 1904, Lieutenant Clifford Carson, Art. Corps, U.S.A., and Miss Abbie Mott Sibyl Moore.

CHESTER—MOORE.—At New York city, N.Y., April 20, 1904, Mr. Colby Mitchell Chester, Jr., son of Rear Admiral C. M. Chester, U.S.N., and Miss Jessie Campbell Moore.

EDMONS—ALLEN.—At Baltimore, Md., Mrs. Bessie S. Allen, daughter of Mrs. Marie E., and the late Miles Chase Shorey, to Lieut. Samuel Preston Edmons, U.S. R.C.S.

GLEAVES—KING.—At San Antonio, Tex., April 5, 1904, Lieut. Samuel R. Gleaves, 1st U.S. Cav., and Miss Julia E. King.

IMHOF—McHUGH.—At El Reno, O.T., April 16, 1904, Post Commissary Sergt. John Imhof, U.S.A., to Miss Katie McHugh, of New Rochelle, N.Y.

LEEDS—KILBOURNE.—On April 14, 1904, in the Crypt of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, New York city, Miss Clara Guion Kilbourne, daughter of Col. H. S. Kilbourne, and Capt. Thomas Lewis Leeds, Scinde Rifles, Indian Army.

LUDLOW—ARMISTEAD.—At Philadelphia, Pa., April 14, 1904, Major Henry Hunt Ludlow, U.S.A., and Miss Amanda J. Armistead.

McCLASKEY—McQUAID.—At Vallejo, Cal., April 20, 1904, Lieut. John W. McClaskey, U.S.M.C., and Miss Cyetta McQuaid.

NORTON—TIPTON.—At Elizabeth, Tenn., May 1, 1904, Lieut. Elliott M. Norton, U.S.A., and Miss Bertha Leonard Tipton.

PARKER—DOYLE.—At San Mateo, Cal., April 18, 1904, Lieut. William M. Parker, 11th U.S. Inf., and Miss Elizabeth Doyle.

PARRIS—BLAKEMORE.—At Brooklyn, N.Y., April 27, 1904, Mr. Edward Robert Parris and Miss May Blakemore, daughter of Chief Engr. W. F. Blakemore, U.S. Revenue Cutter Service.

SARTORIS—NOUFFLARD.—At Paris, France, April 25, 1904, Capt. Aigernon Sartoris, late U.S.A., and Mlle. Germaine Cecile Noufflard.

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SIMMS—METCALF.—At Brooklyn, N.Y., April 12, 1904, Mr. George H. Simms and Miss Gertrude Metcalf, granddaughter of the late Commodore Caldwell, U.S.N.

DIED.

BROWN.—Jack Brown, only son of Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Guy W. Brown, died April 17, 1904, at naval training station, San Francisco, Cal.

FREEMAN.—At Holly Springs, Miss., April 20, 1904, Lieut. Comdr. Edward R. Freeman, U.S.N., retired.

HINKLEY.—At Poughkeepsie, N.Y., suddenly on April 11, 1904, in the fifty-fourth year of his age, James William Hinkley, member of the class of 1874, U.S. Military Academy, and father of Capt. J. W. Hinkley, Jr., Art. Corps.

PADDOCK.—At Chicago, Ill., April 25, 1904, Mrs. Grace P. Paddock, widow of the late Capt. R. B. Paddock, 6th U.S. Cav., and sister of Capt. John J. Pershing, General Staff, and 1st Lieut. W. B. Pershing, 4th U.S. Cav.

PEARSON.—At Woodfield, Ohio, April 20, 1904, William Lane Pearson, father of Chaplain W. H. Pearson, U.S.A., retired.

SWINBURNE.—At Boston, Mass., April 21, 1904, Katherine Kline Vincent Swinburne, wife of Capt. W. T. Swinburne, U.S.N.

STEWART.—At Berkeley, Cal., April 23, 1904, Lieut. Col. Joseph Stewart, U.S.A., retired, father of Col. William F. Stewart, Art. Corps, U.S.A.

WALSH.—At Washington, D.C., April 16, 1904, Miss Mary E. Walsh, daughter of Mrs. Jane C. Walsh and the late Capt. James W. Walsh, U.S.A.

WHEATON.—April 21, 1904, at residence, 185 Twenty-fourth street, Mich., Charles, Jr., son of Capt. Charles and Rebecca S. Wheaton, aged twenty-seven years. Funeral services from house Monday at 2:30 p.m. Burial private.

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O. C.—Make application to the Auditor for the War Department, stating your case fully.

FORT NIOBRARA.—Make application to the Board of Governors, Soldiers' Home, Washington, D.C.

U. S. N.—An enlisted man in the Navy can be designated by the President to take examination for a commission in either the Marine Corps or Army, but his naval service will not count, and he will be classed as a civilian candidate. Under the civilian class the age limit for both Army and Marine Corps is twenty-seven years.

ARMY, 1902, asks: By what authority or for what reason 2d Lieut. Deshier Whiting, 2d Inf., an appointee from civil life, was commissioned before those who were pro-



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moted from the ranks in the fall of 1902? Answer: Vacancies are taken by years. A vacancy to which a civilian may be appointed may be held over any length of time, and in this way he may appear to be appointed ahead of enlisted men in a following year from the occurrence of his vacancy.

T. M. asks: A bet that a pay clerk ranks a gunner and leaves a boat first, and otherwise takes precedence. B bets the gunner would leave boat first as a gunner is appointed by the President, and pay clerk by the Secretary of the Navy? Answer: B wins. A gunner ranks a pay clerk.

C. H. V. asks: (1). I have served in the U.S.M.C. Ten years' continuous service. Now I intend to re-enlist in the Navy, will my service in the Marine Corps count upon retirement with the naval service? (2). Is the 1st Battalion entitled to West Indies campaign medals, if so when will they be ready for issue? Answer: (1). No. (2). Yes, the medals have been referred to the Marine Corps for distribution.

CORRESPONDENT writes: I notice that in your issue of April 2 you state that "eye glasses are not a bar against a person entering the U.S. Military or Naval Academies, provided that the glasses remedy the defects of the vision." Will you please answer as to your authority for this statement? Answer: The answer was correct. The matter is largely left to the examining surgeon.

G asks: A soldier was dishonorably discharged in 1897 having had six years and six months in the Service. He was drawing \$16. at the time. He afterward re-enlisted at \$13. The Secretary of War in some way got wind of it and made inquiries, and the charge of fraudulent enlistment was sustained. On the recommendation of the man's company commander he was restored to duty without trial. He is now drawing \$13 per month. Is he entitled to the \$3 re-enlistment pay now? Is the \$3 per month for the time he soldiered for \$13 per month due him as back pay? Answer: From the brief statement given of the case, it is held the man is not entitled to re-enlistment pay.

READER asks: Having served from Dec. 26, 1899, to May, 1901, in the 40th U.S. Volunteers Infantry in the Philippine Islands, am I entitled to two months extra pay, and if so how should I make claim for mine? An-

swer: Make claim to Auditor of the War Department, stating service in detail.

N. J.—Senators from New Jersey have already appointed; neither will have a vacancy for four years. The next vacancies to be filled by the President will occur in 1906.

R. S. S. asks: (1). Has the Judge Advocate General made a decision in regard to the rank of assistant surgeons? Answer: The decision is now before the Secretary of War. We will publish it as soon as it is settled. (2). Is there any conceivable situation in which a 1st lieutenant of any staff corps could rank a captain of the same corps (the latter, of course, being in good standing)? Answer: Yes.

O. D. asks: What action, if any, has been taken to put into effect the recommendation of the General Staff to increase pay of post non-commissioned staff? Answer: The General Staff prepared and sent to Congress a bill for this purpose, but it will not pass this session owing to some opposition. It will probably come up again next session.

CAMP JOSSMAN.

Headquarters, 29th Infantry, March 20, 1904.

Drills and school will be suspended until further notice to make way for a general inspection by Lieut. Col. J. L. Chamberlin, Inspector General of the Division, and for the packing up by the 29th.

Lieutenants Easton, Burton, Willard and Healy, recently took trips on the Seward and Liscum through the southern islands.

Capt. F. W. Lewis, with his wife, Mrs. Jackson and Mrs. Ely, wife of our captain and commissary, are in Japan awaiting the regiment. Lieut. E. G. McCleave and Mrs. Sloan and child will also join us in Nagasaki. Last evening the residents of the bachelors' quarters gave a dinner to the other bachelors of the camp and a jolly time ensued. Major Thurston was at the head of the table and the popular caterer, Dr. Milliken, acted as toastmaster and carried off the evening very pleasantly.

Tennis holds its place and several players are out daily.

Capt. B. H. Wells has been ordered to remain behind the regiment to instruct the new constructing quartermaster. We are sorry to lose him even for a month. Capt. J. F. Madden, our adjutant, has just rejoined, having been sick with malarial fever in Manila since his return from Hong Kong in January. The Captain had a long hard siege and his thin condition is hardly reassuring. Mrs. Perry has been ill for two weeks with malarial.

General Penney, who left us in August, has not forgotten us, and one at least has immortalized in rhyme:

"There was a young man named Beebe,
Who wanted a girl named Phoebe;
But he said I must see
What the legal fee be
Before Phoebe be Phoebe Beebe."

The Lieutenant assures us, however, that the legal fee is too large and there is nothing doing.

Companies D and I, 29th Inf., are serving as prison guard in Iloilo.

Since the 12th Cavalry, two troops and one company of scouts have left there is an abundance of room here and almost all tents have disappeared.

Col. and Mrs. Clem visited the camp on March 18. Several letters have left this post recently warning wives and sweethearts to be on hand in 'Frisco, May 12, 1904.

Lieut. R. E. Beebe had a fine trip through Japan and China and rejoined on March 7. Lieut. A. B. Sloan is now on a similar trip and will rejoin at Manila.

A reception to the 12th Infantry and a regimental hop at Nagasaki are being discussed.

Lieut. and Mrs. Goodwin entertained Lieutenants Parker and Farnham at dinner last evening.

About forty officers and five hundred and fifty men of the 29th Infantry will leave the division April 15. But the regiment will arrive in San Francisco much smaller as there will be several discharges on the boat.

Lieutenant Goodwyn succeeded Lieutenant Beebe as battalion Q.M. and commissary in January. Lieutenant Beebe's service terminated by action of law.

No regrets have been heard about the post that we are

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so soon to see 'Frisco again. We shall all be glad to see the 12th Infantry when they arrive April 1.

COLUMBUS BARRACKS.

Columbus Barracks, Ohio, April 25, 1904.

Thursday morning, April 15, Brig. Gen. Frederick D. Grant arrived at this post. The usual salute of eleven guns was given and a general review of the 3d, 27th and the recruits was held. General Grant was especially pleased with the neatness of the men and the cleanliness of the equipment of Capt. Russell C. Langdon's and Capt. James H. McRae's companies. About noon he visited Governor Myron T. Herrick of Ohio at his office in Columbus. He was the guest of Lieut. Col. James E. Macklin for lunch.

Thursday evening, April 21, the officers and ladies of this post held a very enjoyable hop at the post hall. A number of the society people of Columbus were present which added to its charm.

Friday evening the ladies' card club played at cards at the residence of Mrs. James E. Macklin. Euchre was the game.

Cards of invitation are out for the nuptials of Lieut. Oliver Hart Dockery, Jr., 3d Inf., of this post, and Miss Emma Jenkins, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Augustus H. Helsey of Newark. The ceremony will be performed on the evening of May 11 at 8 o'clock in Trinity church, Newark, Ohio.

Gen. Harry L. Haskell, retired, formerly colonel of the 3d Infantry, was a guest at the post Friday, April 22. Major A. Williams, Capt. James H. McRae and Major Charles B. Ewing, surgeon, returned from San Francisco where they had conducted a large number of recruits. Lieut. William C. Stone, 3d Inf., has returned from leave from Washington. Miss Wilkinson of St. Louis is visiting Mrs. Charles B. Ewing. The Misses Marguerite and Lillia Tyler, daughters of Major Charles R. Tyler, 27th Inf., have lately arrived from Kentucky.

The 27th Infantry expects to go to the target range at Newark, Ohio, in a short time.

Good Health

should be the possession of everyone. Machinery left uncoiled is soon on the scrap heap. A building left un-repaired quickly goes rocky. So with the human body. Food is necessary to repair waste tissue, but unless the food is properly digested and absorbed it is useless. Sluggish liver—a disordered stomach—or inactive kidneys—destroy digestion and so upset the whole system. When organs become deranged no better corrective can be taken than

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STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

- DIVISION AND DEPARTMENT COMMANDS.**
- The Atlantic Division—Major Gen. Henry C. Corbin, U.S.A. Headquarters Governors Island, N.Y.
 - The Department of the East—Major Gen. Henry C. Corbin, U.S.A., (to command temporarily). Headquarters Governors Island, N.Y.
 - The Department of the Gulf—Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Barry, U.S.A. Headquarters Atlanta, Ga.
 - The Northern Division—Major Gen. John C. Bates, U.S.A. Headquarters St. Louis, Mo.
 - The Department of the Lakes—Brig. Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A. Chicago, Ill.
 - The Department of the Missouri—Brig. Gen. Theodore J. Wint, U.S.A. Headquarters Omaha, Neb.
 - The Department of Dakota—Brig. Gen. C. C. Carr, U.S.A. Headquarters St. Paul, Minn.
 - The Southwestern Division—Major Gen. Samuel S. Sumner, U.S.A. Headquarters Oklahoma City, Oklahoma Territory.
 - The Department of Texas—Brig. Gen. Jesse M. Lee, U.S.A. Headquarters San Antonio, Texas.
 - The Department of the Colorado—Brig. Gen. Frank D. Baldwin, U.S.A. Headquarters Denver, Colo.
 - The Pacific Division—Major Gen. Arthur MacArthur, U.S.A. Headquarters San Francisco, Cal.
 - The Department of California—Major Gen. Arthur MacArthur, U.S.A. Headquarters San Francisco, Cal.
 - The Department of the Columbia—Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, U.S.A. Headquarters Vancouver Barracks, Wash.
 - The Philippine Division—Major Gen. James F. Wade, U.S.A. Headquarters Manila, P.I.
 - The Department of Luzon—Brig. Gen. George M. Randall, U.S.A. Headquarters Manila, P.I.
 - The Department of the Visayas—Brig. Gen. William H. Carter, U.S.A. Headquarters Iloilo, P.I.
 - The Department of Mindanao—Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A. Headquarters Zamboanga, P.I.

ENGINEERS.

Band and Companies E, F, G and H, Washington Barracks, D.C.; A, B, C and D, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; I, K, L and M, Manila, P.I.

SIGNAL CORPS.

Headquarters, Washington, D.C.; A and B, Fort Myer, Va.; C, Benicia Barracks, Cal.; D, Fort Egbert, Alaska; G, Fort Wood, N.Y.; E, F, H, I and K, in Philippines. Address Manila.

CAVALRY.

- 1st Cav.—Headquarters, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Fort Clark, Texas; A, B, C and D, Fort Sam Houston, Texas.
- 2d Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.
- 3d Cav.—Headquarters, A, D, I, K, L, M, Fort Assiniboine, Mont.; B, C and E, Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.; G and H, Fort Apache, Ariz.; E, Boise Barracks, Idaho.
- 4th Cav.—Headquarters and A, B, C and D, Fort Riley, Kas.; E, F, G and H, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; I, K, L and M, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.
- 5th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, and D, Fort Huachuca, Ariz.; F, Fort DuChesne, Utah; H and K, Fort Wingate, N.M.; L, Whipple Barracks, Ariz.; I, Fort Grant, Ariz.; E, G and M, Fort Apache, Ariz.
- 6th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Fort Meade, S. Dak.; I, K, L and M, Fort Keogh, Mont.
- 7th Cav.—Entire regiment, Chickamauga Park, Ga.
- 8th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops E, F, G and H, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; A, B, C and D, Fort Sill, Okla. Ty.; I, K, L and M, Fort Riley, Kas.
- 9th Cav.—Headquarters and E, F, G and H, Fort Walla Walla, Wash.; A, B, C and D, Monterey, Cal.; I, K, L and M, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.

- 10th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Fort Robinson, Neb.; E and F, Fort Washakie, Wyo.; G and H, Fort Mackenzie, Wyo.
- 11th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops E, F, G and H, Fort Des Moines, Iowa; A, B, C, and D, Fort Riley, Kas.; I and K, Fort Sheridan, Ill., and L and M, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.
- 12 Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.
- 13th Cav.—Entire regiment Manila, P.I.
- 14th Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.
- 15th Cav.—Headquarters and E, F, G and H, Fort Myer, Va.; A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.

ARTILLERY CORPS.

- FIELD ARTILLERY.**
- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Battery and Station. | Battery and Station. |
| 1st. Presidio, S.F., Cal. | 16th. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas. |
| 2d. Ft. Sam Houston, Tex. | 17th. Manila, P.I. |
| 3d. Ft. Myer, Va. | 18th. Manila, P.I. |
| 4th. Ft. Myer, Va. | 19th. Ft. Riley, Kas. |
| 5th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. | 20th. Ft. Riley, Kas. |
| 6th. Ft. Riley, Kas. | 21st. Ft. Sheridan, Ill. |
| 7th. Ft. Riley, Kas. | 22d. Ft. Douglas, Utah. |
| 8th. Vancouver Bks., Wash. | 23d. Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt. |
| 9th. Manila, P.I. | 24th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. |
| 10th. Ft. Snelling, Minn. | 25th. Ft. Riley, Kas. |
| 11th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. | 26th. Vancouver Bks., Wash. |
| 12th. Ft. Douglas, Utah. | 27th. Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt. |
| 13th. Ft. Russell, Wyo. | 28th. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas. |
| 14th. Ft. Sheridan, Ill. | 29th. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas. |
| 15th. Ft. Sam Houston, Tex. | 30th. Ft. Snelling, Minn. |

COAST ARTILLERY.

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| Company and Station. | 65th. Ft. McDowell, Cal. |
| 1st. Ft. DeSoto, Fla. | 66th. Camp McKinley, H.I. |
| 2d. Ft. Wright, F.I., N.Y. | Company and Station. |
| 3d. Ft. Moultrie, S.C. | Will sail the latter part of April for station at the Presidio, S.F. |
| 4th. Jackson Bks., La. | 67th. Camp McKinley, H.I. |
| 5th. Ft. Screven, S.C. | Will sail the latter part of April for station at the Presidio, S.F. |
| 6th. Ft. Monroe, Va. | 68th. Ft. Baker, Cal. |
| 7th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. | 69th. Ft. Monroe. |
| 8th. Ft. Morgan, Ala. | 70th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. |
| 9th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. | 71st. Ft. Casey, Wash. |
| 10th. Manila, P.I. | 72d. Ft. Greble, R.I. |
| 11th. Key West Bks., Fla. | 73d. Ft. Monroe, Va. |
| 12th. Ft. Wright, N.Y. | 74th. Ft. Williams, Me. |
| 13th. Ft. Monroe, Va. | 75th. Ft. Greble, Me. |
| 14th. Ft. Screven, T.I., Ga. | 76th. Ft. Banks, Mass. |
| 15th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. | 77th. Ft. Warren, Mass. |
| 16th. Ft. Freeman, S.C. | 78th. Ft. Adams, R.I. |
| 17th. Ft. Washington, Md. | 79th. Ft. Adams, R.I. |
| 18th. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y. | 80th. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y. |
| 19th. Ft. Caswell, N.C. | 81st. Ft. Slocum, N.Y. |
| 20th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. | 82d. Ft. Totten, N.Y. |
| 21st. Ft. McHenry, Md. | 83d. Ft. Revere, Mass. |
| 22d. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. | 84th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. |
| 23d. Ft. McKinley, Me. | 85th. Manila, P.I. |
| 24th. Ft. McKinley, Me. | 86th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. |
| 25th. Ft. Milley, Cal. | 87th. Ft. Totten, N.Y. |
| 26th. Ft. Flagler, P.S., Wash. | 88th. Ft. Mansfield, R.I. |
| 27th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. | 89th. Ft. Banks, Mass. |
| 28th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. | 90th. Ft. McHenry, Md. |
| Will sail for Honolulu, H.I., April 30. | 91st. Jackson Bks., Md. |
| 29th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. | 92d. Presidio, S.F., Cal. Will sail for Honolulu, H.I., April 30. |
| 30th. Ft. Worden, Wash. | 93d. Ft. Stevens, Ore. |
| 31st. Ft. Caswell, N.C. | 94th. Ft. Flagler, Wash. |
| 32d. Ft. Baker, Cal. | 95th. Ft. Hancock, N.J. |
| 33d. Ft. Columbia, Wash. | 96th. Ft. Warren, Mass. |
| 34th. Ft. Stevens, Ore. | 97th. Ft. Adams, R.I. |
| 35th. Ft. Monroe, Va. | 98th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. |
| 36th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C. | 99th. Ft. Morgan, Ala. |
| 37th. Ft. Washington, Md. | 100th. Ft. Terry, N.Y. |
| 38th. Manila, P.I. | 101st. Ft. Totten, N.Y. |
| 39th. Ft. McHenry, Md. | 102d. Ft. Caswell, N.C. |
| 40th. Ft. Howard, Md. | 103d. Ft. Howard, Md. |
| 41st. Ft. Monroe, Va. | 104th. Ft. Washington, Md. |
| 42d. Ft. Mott, N.J. | 105th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. |
| 43d. Ft. Terry, N.Y. | 106th. Ft. Flagler, Wash. |
| 44th. Ft. Washington, Md. | 107th. Ft. Greble, Me. |
| 45th. Ft. DuPont, Del. | 108th. Manila, P.I. |
| 46th. Ft. Strong, Mass. | 109th. Ft. Greble, R.I. |
| 47th. Ft. Hunt, Va. | 110th. Ft. Adams, R.I. |
| 48th. Ft. Hancock, N.J. | 111th. Ft. Dade, Fla. |
| 49th. Ft. Williams, Me. | 112th. Ft. DuPont, Del. |
| 50th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. | 113th. Ft. Hancock, N.J. |
| 51st. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. | 114th. Ft. Totten, N.Y. |
| 52d. Ft. Rodman, Mass. | 115th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal. |
| 53d. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. | 116th. Ft. Screven, Ga. |
| 54th. (Torpedo Co.), Ft. Totten, N.Y. | 117th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C. |
| 55th. Ft. Hancock, N.J. | 118th. Ft. Monroe, Va. |
| 56th. San Juan, P.R. Ordered to Ft. Andrews, Boston, Mass. | 119th. World's Fair Station, St. Louis, Mo. |
| 57th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. | 120th. Ft. Strong, Mass. |
| 58th. Ft. Monroe, Va. | 121st. Key West Bks., Fla. |
| 59th. San Juan, P.R. Ordered to Ft. Andrews, Boston, Mass. | 122d. Key West, Fla. |
| 60th. Presidio, Cal. | 123d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. |
| 61st. Ft. Baker, Cal. | 124th. Ft. Constitution, N.H. |
| 62d. Ft. Worden, Wash. | 125th. Ft. Trumbull, Conn. |
| 63d. Ft. Casey, Wash. | 126th. Ft. Worden, Wash. |
| 64th. Ft. Milley, Cal. | |

INFANTRY.

- 1st Inf.—Headquarters and E, F, G and H, Fort Wayne, Mich.; A, B, C, D, Fort Brady, Mich.; I, K, L and M, Fort Porter, N.Y.
- 2d Inf.—Entire regiment at Fort Logan, Colo.
- 3d Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Fort Thomas, Ky.; E, F, G, H, Columbus Barracks, Ohio. (Will proceed to Alaska for duty July 1, 1904, and take station as per G.O. 61, April 2, War Department.)
- 4th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.
- 5th Inf.—Entire regiment at Plattsburg, N.Y.
- 6th Inf.—Entire regiment Fort Leavenworth, Kas.
- 7th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.
- 8th Inf.—Headquarters and E, F, G and H, Fort Jay, N.Y.; I and M, Camp Skagway, Alaska; A, Fort St. Michael, Alaska; B, Fort Davis, Alaska; C, Fort Egbert, Alaska; D, Fort Gibbon, Alaska; K and L, Fort

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Niagara, N.Y. (The companies in Alaska will be relieved by the 3d Infantry in July, 1904, and then proceed to Fort Thomas, Ky., for station.)

9th Inf.—Headquarters and Companies E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Madison Barracks, Sacket Harbor, N.Y.; Co. B, Pekin, China; A and D, Fort Niagara, Youngstown, N.Y.; C, Allegheny Arsenal, Pa.

10th Inf.—Infantry Cantonment, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.

11th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Fort Russell, Wyo.; I and M, Infantry Cantonment, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; L, Fort Washakie, Wyo.; K, Fort Niobrara, Neb.

12th Inf.—Address Manila, P.I.

13th Inf.—Headquarters, A, B, D, K and L, Fort McDowell, Cal.; C and M, Fort Mason, Cal.; Company I, Fort Liscum, Alaska; Companies E, F, G and H, Alcatraz Island, Cal. (Company I will be relieved from duty in Alaska in July, 1904, and report to commanding general, Department of California.)

14th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.

15th Inf.—Address entire regiment Monterey, Cal.

16th Inf.—Headquarters and Companies E, F, G, H, I, L and M, Fort McPherson, Ga.; Companies A, B, C and D, Fort Slocum, N.Y.; K, Columbia Arsenal, Tenn.

17th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.

18th Inf.—Entire regiment Manila, P.I.

19th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.; I and L, Fort Wright, Wash.; K and M, Fort Lawton, Wash.

20th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.

21st Inf.—Headquarters A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and H, Fort Snelling, Minn.; I and M, Fort Lincoln, North Dakota; K and L, Fort Keogh, Mont.

22d Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.

23d Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.

24th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C and D, Fort Harrison, Mont.; E, F, G and H, Fort Assiniboine, Mont.; I, K, L and M, Fort Missoula, Mont.

25th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Fort Niobrara, Neb.; E, F, G, and H, Fort Reno, Okla.

26th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B and D, Fort Sam Houston, Texas; C, Fort Bliss, Texas; E, F, and G, Fort McIntosh, Texas; I, K, L, Fort Brown, Texas; H and M, Fort Ringgold, Texas.

27th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, at Fort Sheridan, Ill.; I, K, L and M, at Columbus Barracks, Ohio.

28th Inf.—Infantry Cantonment, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.

29th Inf.—Ordered from the Philippines to the United States. Address mail for the present, San Francisco, Cal. Upon arrival in the United States the 29th Infantry will proceed to stations as follows: Headquarters, band, 2d Battalion and Co. L, at Fort Douglas, Utah; 1st Battalion, at Fort Bliss, Texas; Co. I, at Whipple Barracks, Arizona Territory; Cos. K and M, at Fort DuChesne, Utah.

30th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Fort Crook, Neb.; E and F, Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark.; G and H, Fort Reno, O.T.

Porto Rico Provisional Regt.—Headquarters and A, B, C and D, San Juan; E, F, G and H, Henry Barracks, Cayey.

All mail for troops in the Philippines should be addressed Manila, P.I.

BANDS.

Engineer band, Washington Barracks, D.C.; Military Academy Band, West Point, N.Y. Artillery Corps Bands—1st, Fort Moultrie, S.C.; 2, Fort Williams, Me.; 3d, Presidio, Cal.; 4th, Fort Monroe, Va.; 5th, Fort Hamilton, N.Y.; 6th, Fort Flagler, Wash.; 7th, Fort Adams, R.I.; 8th, Fort Barrancas, Fla.; 9th, Fort Riley, Kas.; 10th, Fort Banks, Mass.

It is proposed to improve the river Thames by erecting, at an expense of \$18,290,000, a dam across the river at Gravesend and convert the river above it into a huge basin, enabling vessels drawing thirty feet of water to proceed to London Bridge regardless of the tide. A tunnel for the railroads will be built in the dam and locks in it will permit communication with the sea.

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HINTS ON PRONUNCIATION.

If the place is on the Chinese coast, remember the number of your laundry ticket, multiply by six, subtract what is left, and find the puzzle. If a Russian name, add three portions, sneeze, cross your fingers, and forget it.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Numerous correspondents have asked for information as to the pronunciation of the names which figure in the war news. It would be impossible in any brief compass to give satisfactory rules for the pronunciation of Russian names. Generally speaking, the vowels are sounded as follows: "A" as in "far;" "e" as in "met"; "i" as in "machine"; "o" as in "tone"; "u" as in "rude." Initial "o" often has the sound of "a"; thus "Orloff" is sounded as though spelled "Arluff." An "e" in a final syllable often has the sound of "yo" in "yoke," so that "pravezh" is spoken as though spelled "pravyosh." The consonants have much the same force as in English—"ch" as in "church"; "sh" as in "wish"; "kh" as "ch" in the German "ich"; "t" as "v"; final "s" as "ss." So far as Japanese, Chinese and Korean names are concerned, simpler rules prevail. In the original the names are not spelled at all, but are expressed with word signs. In English, therefore, they have been expressed phonetically. They are thus to be pronounced as they are spelled. Many of them have alternative spellings, but these need cause no uncertainty as to the pronunciation, since the various spellings all express the same sounds. Thus Che-Foo is also spelled Chi-Fu. But we need only to remember that the "i" in the latter form has the Continental sound of long "e" to perceive that both forms are sounded the same, as though spelled Chee-Foo. So Kin-Chow is also spelled Kin-Chau. But the latter is a German form and in German "au" is sounded like "ow" in English.—New York Tribune.

WHY HE IS NOT A SOLDIER.

When Senator Beveridge, author of The Russian Advance, was in the Philippines, he spent much time on the firing line with General Lawton. Feeling an intense interest in the war there, the Senator frequently made suggestions to Lawton, which the latter at times cordially approved. One day, after a particularly able remark of Beveridge's, showing military aptitude, General Lawton turned to him and said: "Beveridge, you ought not to be a United States Senator, you ought to be a soldier."

"Do you know why I am not?" asked Beveridge.

"No," said the general.

"Because I couldn't read aloud well enough."

Senator Beveridge then explained that he was beaten in his examination for a cadetship at West Point by one-fifth of one per cent., his defective oral reading having

turned the scales by this minute fraction against him.

UNCONCERNED.

A group of officers, of whom I formed one, was chatting in the club one day when the conversation turned upon the Distinguished Service Order. There was one wearer of this decoration in our party who had gained it in South Africa, and another of us turning to him said: "What did you get the D.S.O. for, bye the bye?" "That is what I have been wondering ever since I saw my name in the 'Gazette,'" was the unconcerned reply of the other.—London Military Mail.

For the benefit of our readers who are interested in rifle shooting, and more particularly in long range and military rifle shooting, we call attention to Dr. W. G. Hudson's book, "Modern Rifle Shooting from the American Standpoint." Probably no one in the United States writes with more authority than Dr. Hudson, and yet his writing is so straightforward and readable that it holds one like a good novel. Military rifle shooting is reviving all over the country, and in many States the National Guard State Rifle Associations are throwing open their ranges to civilians, and a bill pending in Congress authorizes the War Department to sell the 30-40 (Krag) rifle to clubs affiliated with the National Rifle Association. It is certainly wise to encourage the rifle clubs which are doing excellent work in transforming us into a nation of expert riflemen. To become an expert rifle shot requires time and experience and many matters which the novice would take years to acquire, are arranged in a most readable way in "Modern Rifle Shooting." Besides this the book contains formulas of value to all riflemen, the nitro cleaner formula alone being of great value to all users of nitro powders. The book is published by Lafin & Rand Powder Company, Wilmington, Del.

Secretary Taft does not pretend to be much of a soldier, says a Washington despatch to the New York Times, and has to take a good many jokes on his incomplete knowledge of military matters. Recently, at the banquet of the Virginia Military Institute men, he made a speech on the War Department, in which he humorously disclaimed any particular acquaintance with the ways of the Army. "When I was on my way home from Manila," he said, "I stopped in Japan. As Secretary of War I was invited to inspect the Japanese Army. I did so, and told the officers the army was all right. As a matter of fact, I was trembling in my boots all the time for fear some one would ask me what was the caliber of a Krag-Jorgensen rifle."

Governor Myron T. Herrick, of Ohio, writing of the late Senator Hanna in Harper's Weekly, gives the following story which was used by Senator Hanna to il-

lustrate his state of mind when utterly exhausted by a strenuous political campaign undertaken after a period of sickness. One evening after making five speeches he got into a corner seat with difficulty, where he lolled in sheer exhaustion and tried to smoke. Looking at the end of his cigar, he told this story: "I feel like the soldier in the Civil War who, while leading a charge, was knocked over, stamped on, rolled in the mud, and kicked by a mule. Gathering himself up, he followed his regiment with a sore mind and a sorer body. As he limped along, he said: 'I love my country. I hev fit fur her, I hev bled fur her, an' I stand ready to die fur her. But when this blame war is over I ain't never a-goin' to love another country.'"

A sailor was once asked by a messmate not quite so well up in matters social as himself to explain to him the third figure in a quadrille. "You first of all heave ahead," said he, "and pass your adversary's yardarms; then in a jiffy regain your berth on the other tack in the same kind of order; slip along sharp and take your station with your partner in line; back and fill, and then fall on your heel and bring up with your craft. She then maneuvers ahead off alongside you; then make sail in company with her until nearly astern of the other line; make a stern board, cast her off to shift for herself; regain your place out of the squadron as best you can, and let go your anchor."—London Tit-Bits.

Describing the amount of style put on by the little schooners we had in service in Mexican waters during our war with Mexico, Captain William H. Parker says in his "Recollections:" "There was a great deal of style kept up in these schooners if they were little; they were gotten underway with the longest of speaking trumpets and the hoarsest of voices; and I once saw one of them crossing the stern of the line-of-battleship Ohio, and carefully throwing the lead. They drew only six feet of water."

Mr. Franklin P. Shumway, who has conducted a successful advertising agency in Boston for the past fifteen years, has incorporated his agency, which will hereafter be known as the Franklin P. Shumway Company. A number of the young men connected with the business have become stockholders. The new company has offices at 373 Washington street, Boston, and hopes to greatly increase its business.

At Chatham Dockyard, on April 12, there took place a sale of eight ships formerly in the Royal navy. The following prices were obtained, the Engineer says: Belleisle, £8,600; Duke of Wellington, £8,350; Algiers, £9,350; Edgar, £5,100; Hannibal, £4,500; Daphne, £4,050; Swallow, £4,000, and Icarus, £3,900.



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